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THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening at 7.50, NEARLY SEVEN. At 8.10, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

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LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 7.40, THE SILVER KING. At 7, AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.30, DONE ON BOTH SIDES. At 8.15, LITTLE ROBIN HOOD.

STRAND THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE HEIR-AT-LAW. At 9.30, FROLIQUE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PROMISE OF MAY. At 8, A FAIR ENCOUNTER.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8, MONEY.

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ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE MERRY WAR. To conclude with THE SILVER CITY OF ATALANTES.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE PARVENU. At 9.45, MORE THAN EVER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.20, TAKING IT EASY. At 8, GIRLS AND BOYS. Conclude with Mr. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.40, IOLANTHE; OR, THE PEER AND THE PERI. At 8, MOCK TURTLES.

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SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, FOR EVER. Monday, December 4th, JANE EYRE; OR, POOR RELATIONS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, THE RULING PASSION.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending December 9.

Tuesday—YELLOW ROSES and BLACK SHEEP, under the direction of Mr. E. B. Norman. Lady Monckton has kindly given her services, and will appear in both pieces. Wednesday—Auber's Opera, FRA DIAVOLO, by the Royal English Opera Company. Madame Rose Hersee and a strong company. Lecture by Dr. Zerffi on "Aristides, Pericles, and Alcibiades." Thursday—Rossini's IL BARBIERE. Saturday—Saturday Concert. Organ Recital by Mr. Mullineux, of Bolton.

DAILY.—Orchestral Concert, Great Organ, Company's Band, Dr. Lynn's Marvels. Jennion's Marionettes; Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission, one shilling). Skating Rink, &c., &c.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The twelve delegates of the English trades unions deputed to visit Paris for the purpose of discussing the Channel Tunnel question with the Socialist workmen of France arrived in Paris on Saturday afternoon. In the evening a dinner was given in the Rue de Belleville, for the double purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the working man's organ, *Le Prolétaire*, and of welcoming the English guests. The chief event of the excursion was the meeting which was held in the Rue de Lyon on Sunday afternoon, which might have been more largely attended but for the entrance-fee—1*f.* for male and 25c. for female citizens. Describing the proceedings at this meeting, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"As usual with Socialist gatherings, the proceedings did not commence until an hour and a quarter after the appointed time; and, if the truth must be told, several members of the French Committee of Reception looked as though the delay had not been altogether unconnected with a rather prolonged luncheon. Citizen Joffrin, a member of the Paris Town Council, was voted into the chair with acclamation. On his right sat Mr. Parnell, one of the English delegates, a cabinet-maker by profession; and near the central group was placed M. Clovis Hughes, the poet laureate of the ultra-Radicals and deputy for Marseilles. The audience was of the usual Sunday Socialist meeting type—long hair, shaggy beards, an absence of shirt collar, and a general appearance of 'unwashedness' being the distinguishing characteristics of most of the citizens present.

"Citizen Joffrin, after introducing the English delegates, read a number of congratulatory letters, one of them from Felix Pyat, who protested against the further existence of kings, gods, priests, and everything in general, except his majesty King Labour. England, he wrote, represented liberty, and France equality. The two nations were worthy of each other, for they had both executed their Kings. He expressed his opinion that the Channel Tunnel would be constructed, despite Sir Garnet Wolseley. Citizen Chabet was somewhat jocular upon the subject of the English and French Governments, which he described as being as much alike as candelabra on a chimney-piece, neither of them giving any light. He concluded by remarking that in comparison with the coming revolution those of the past would appear as nothing. Mr. Fox, of Bristol, addressed the meeting in English. The two great interests, he said, in England opposed to the Tunnel were clerical and military. He hoped, however, that an influx of French ideas would remove those obstacles. The alarmist stories about an army of Frenchmen disguised as old women invading England through the Tunnel were mere nonsense. He wanted the French to come in their millions and to give England the benefit of their enlightened opinions. 'Labour,' Mr. Fox remarked, 'is the foundation of all things; and woe to any who attempt to impede its progress!' This speech was loudly applauded when Citizen Smith translated it into French, and Mr. Fox was twice obliged to rise and bow his acknowledgments."

In the end a resolution in favour of a Channel Tunnel was adopted. "It is to be regretted," the correspondent already quoted says, "that the trades unionists, in their ignorance of French politics, should have allowed themselves to be taken in hand by the party which got up the demonstration. The very formula 'Ladies and gentlemen' used by the English delegates in addressing the mob of ex-Communists showed their utter ignorance of the dangerous *milieu* in which they were speaking and earning applause. The sooner these misguided men return home the better; and the next time they visit France they will do well to seek the company of real French labourers of their own class, instead of mixing with professional Anarchists hidden under the thin disguise of the working man's blouse."

A rupture has taken place between the French Government and the Malagasy Ambassadors, who have left Paris for London. For several days past (a Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been using threats and insisting that the Ambassadors must yield if they wished to prevent hostilities. On Saturday evening some one arrived at the Ambassadors' hotel, bringing with him a written ultimatum from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This ultimatum stipulated—first, the recognition by the Hova Government of the French protectorate over the west coast of Madagascar; secondly, the granting of ninety-nine years' leases. The Ambassadors were told that they must sign the document prepared for their signature at once, and that a refusal would entail most serious consequences for their country. They, however, refused. The correspondent continues:—

"At ten this (Sunday) morning, M. Revoil, a French traveller, who has never left them since they quitted Madagascar, and whose position has till now been a mystery, told the Ambassadors that the French Government gave them till six o'clock in the evening to sign the convention already drawn up by the French, and in the Ambassador's hands. Before the appointed hour the Ambassadors had prepared a written reply, in which they consented, in the name of their Queen, to allow the granting of renewable leases for thirty-five years; but they adhered firmly to what they had said from the outset—that it was absolutely out of the question for them to recognise the rights of France to a protectorate. This reply was carried to the Ministry by the Ambassadors' secretaries and M. Revoil. The secretaries returned saying that it had been flung aside as insufficient, and that nothing but complete surrender to the French demands would be accepted. A little later on M. Revoil also returned; but he was accompanied by several gentlemen—it is supposed secretaries from the Ministry. They insisted that the French ultimatum must be accepted unconditionally and immediately, or French cannon would soon teach them what it is to trifle with France. The Ambassadors, however, replied that they could not and would not recognise a right which had never existed. Then followed a scene the responsibility of which must rest with M. Revoil or with the French Foreign Office, if he was really acting, as he appeared to be, with their authority. He called the people of the hotel, saying that since the Ambassadors would not yield their flag must come down. The window was flung open and the flag was taken in, in spite of the protests of the Ambassadors. The Ambassadors, considering themselves grossly insulted, then left the hotel with nothing but their money. M. Revoil told them before they left that a telegram would be sent off to the French naval commander at Zanzibar to commence operations without further delay.

Both Houses met on Thursday. In the Senate, M. Batbie complained of the stoppage of the stipends of several *desservants*—that is to say, the most numerous class of the French priests, liable to removal by their Bishops without any reason being assigned. M. Fallières explained that this extreme step was taken only in the few cases in which repeated representations to the Bishop against a priest exciting discord and scandal were ineffectual. The Government, he added, desired religious peace, and was sensible of its duty towards Catholic consciences; but it was resolved to enforce respect for the law on all ranks of the clergy. The consideration of the Judicial Oaths Bill, against which a committee has reported, but which the Cabinet intend to support, was postponed to Monday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Wednesday night, says:—

"M. Gambetta's friends say he will recover in five or six days. Meanwhile, he is confined to bed, and strictly prohibited from seeing visitors. He has been put on low diet—a boiled egg every twelve hours being his allowance. This treatment is thought necessary because gunshot wounds are always dangerous to persons of a gross habit of body. Dr. Lanelongue, whom I saw this morning on his return from Ville d'Avray, testified to the fact that his distinguished patient had passed a good night. But he utterly refused to give any information about the precise nature of the wound, or the mode in which it was inflicted. That is a pity, for the most extraordinary rumours are circulated on the subject. M. Gambetta, according to his friends, had recently purchased a small revolver, and he was playing with it. When in the act of cocking it the hammer slipped from under his thumb, and came down on one of the cartridges. There are, however, other rumours extant as to this 'accident.' The *Pays* points out that it is strange a man of M. Gambetta's experience should handle a pistol with his left hand. Other papers hint at a mysterious duel which he was compelled to fight in private. They concoct a romance in which love, jealousy, revenge, and gunpowder are blended according to the most melodramatic fashion. It is remarked as a curious coincidence that an accident which might have proved fatal should have befallen M. Gambetta so soon after Gambettist papers were discounting the possible consequences of the death of M. Jules Grévy."

ITALY.—Considerable excitement was caused on Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies by the refusal of the Radical member for Macerata, Signor Falleroni, to take the oath. This deputy was sentenced some time ago to nine months' imprisonment for issuing a placard with the words, "Down with the Austrian Colonel!" in allusion to King Humbert, who, on the occasion of his visit to Vienna, received the honorary rank of colonel in the Austrian army. On presenting himself on Thursday to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies the President invited him to take the usual oath of allegiance. Having twice refused to comply with this request, the President ordered him to leave the House. Signor Falleroni replied, "I have been sent here by the people, and I shall only leave under compulsion." The President thereupon ordered two questors to remove him, and this order was carried out. After the excitement caused by this incident had subsided the election of committees and officers of the House was proceeded with.

GERMANY.—The Imperial Parliament reassembled on Thursday. After a long debate, the House, rejected a motion, allowing members of the representative Committee in Alsace-Lorraine, in certain cases, to read their speeches in German or to speak them in French.

Another Chinese ironclad, constructed by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, at Stettin, has just been launched, with much ceremony, by Herr von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty. At a subsequent banquet, the Chinese Ambassador toasted the Emperor William, and Herr von Stosch gave the Emperor of China.

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria arrived at Berlin on Thursday, being invited to join the Court hunting party, at Letzlingen, and was received with much distinction.

Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, the members of the American colony at Berlin, which is considerably larger than the English one, assembled to celebrate the occasion in a social manner, after the religious service of the morning. Mr. Sargent, the new United States Minister, occupied the chair, and among other toasts proposed the health of the President, in a speech which justifies the belief that the post he holds has been conferred on a worthy successor to Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, and White.

The following draft ordinance has been presented to the Federal Council:—

"1. The importation from America (the United States) of pigs, pork, bacon, and sausages of all kinds is forbidden until further notice. 2. The Imperial Chancellor is empowered to permit exceptions to this prohibitive rule, subject to the necessary measures of control. 3. The restrictive ordinance of the 25th of June, 1880, with respect to the importation of pork and sausages from America, is abolished. 4. The present ordinance comes into force thirty days after its promulgation.

An official reward of 300 marks has been offered for the discovery of the stolen letter-bags of Prince Bismarck. All inquiries with regard to the theft have hitherto proved fruitless.

TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the news connected with the arrest of Fuad Pasha, recently telegraphed, turns out to be very serious:—

"A charge has been brought against Fuad; Namyk Pasha; Husret Pasha, aide-de-camp of the Sultan; Kramil Pasha, ex-Minister; and, it is even said, against Behram Agha, the chief eunuch, and Said Pasha, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, of having engaged in a conspiracy to depose the Sultan, to seize him as he was going to the Mosque, and to place upon throne his younger brother Rachid. An inquiry is being conducted at the Palace by Djevdet Pasha, Minister of Justice, and by Rachid and Raghib Beys. By way of precaution a great number of Circassians and others have been arrested, and the Daghestan regiment, which has kept guard at Ziely, has been dissolved and the soldiers shipped off from Constantinople. The immediate circumstances attending the arrest of Fuad are the following:—On Wednesday last he invited many persons to dinner, including several soldiers of high rank. After dinner he expressed the opinion that something ought to be done to check the downward career of the empire. As all his guests knew, the suffering of the people was terrible, and disorder was everywhere increasing. Turkey was, in fact, ruined. His Majesty was surrounded by incompetent advisers. Was it not possible, Fuad asked, to counsel his Majesty to adopt different measures? Fuad proposed that they should arrange to go as a deputation of Moslems to the Sultan and explain to him what the situation was, to advise him to dismiss his present advisers, and to re-establish the Constitution. I am further informed that he advised that if their counsels were not taken they should all offer their resignations, as being unwilling to assist in the disintegration of the empire. The proposition appeared to be welcomed; but one of the guests denounced him to Osman, the Minister of War, who is well known to be hostile to Fuad, and he and the others were arrested at once and charged with conspiracy. Fuad, in his last interrogatory, declared that he would willingly sacrifice his life if his ideas could reach the Sultan, and if the country and the Sultan could thereby be saved."

EGYPT.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

"There is every reason to hope that within a few days a compromise may be arrived at in reference to the State trials, which will enable the work of reconstruction to proceed more rapidly. The advantages of such a course are manifest. That Arabi was a rebel can hardly be seriously denied; that he was guilty of massacre and incendiarism may or may not be capable of moral proof, but the very circumstances of the case almost preclude the possibility of such legal proof being furnished as would justify the British Government in permitting a capital sentence to be carried out on a prisoner taken in war, and surrounded by his misled sympathisers with the halo of patriotism. It is equally certain that no Government could permit his unconditional release. The trial is, therefore, naturally narrowed to ascertaining the terms and conditions of his exile, and it cannot be admitted that this question is of sufficient importance to allow the interests of the country and the Egyptian people to be jeopardised. On the other hand, it is impossible not to feel some sympathy with the Egyptian Government, who, after vainly endeavouring to get rid of the necessity of trying him at all, have been compelled to form their own court, to admit foreign procedure and counsel, to suffer continual misrepresentation, and all the inconvenience inseparable from State trials, and who, at the moment when they find their action becoming justified, are told that they must consent to see the whole proceedings wiped out, and that the public interest requires them to forget and forgive. An awkward question, too, will arise in reference to the less famous, because less prominent, criminals. Suleiman Sami, for instance, is admitted to be the incendiary of Alexandria. Rightly or wrongly, he brings forward Arabi's orders for a justification of his crime. Manifestly, it would be unjust to punish him, unless that justification is disproved. But it is impossible to disprove it, unless Arabi is tried. The assumption of Arabi's innocence implies that of Suleiman's guilt; yet Suleiman cannot justly be condemned on that assumption. So many of the accused are in a similar position that any compromise amounts to a general amnesty."

For purposes of economy, the European city police of Alexandria are to be reduced to 300 instead of 700, and that of Cairo to 250 instead of 500. The remainder of the force will be sent home at the expense of the Egyptian Government.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Porte, on hearing of the negotiations between England and Egypt respecting the British army of occupation, peremptorily warned the Khedive that it would refuse to recognise any convention which had not been previously submitted to it for approval. In an interview between the Turkish Minister at Berlin and Count Hatzfeldt, the latter, in his private capacity, advised Turkey to work harmoniously with England, adding that in such policy lay her only hope of safety, as he had always assured her.

It has been decided that the gendarmerie, which will be the more important branch of the new army, and the urban police, under Major-General Sala, shall both be placed under the supreme command of Baker Pasha, with the rank of General of Division. The army proper, limited to a few thousand men, will be under a British officer, and the Khedive will take the command-in-chief of all his forces.

It is reported that a complete arrangement has at last been come to with reference to the complicated question of Arabi's trial; and a portion of this arrangement has already transpired.

INDIA.—Lord Ripon (says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*) arrived at Rupar on Friday morning last and proceeded to inspect the 20th Native Infantry on their return from Egypt. He was received by Brigadier-General Hughes and Colonel Rogers, colonel of the regiment, a salute being fired on his arrival. Having walked down the line, accompanied by General Hughes and his staff, he called Colonel Rogers and the officers of the regiment to the front, and spoke as follows:—

"Colonel Rogers,—It is very gratifying to me to have this opportunity of greeting you and your regiment on your return from foreign service, and of assuring you in person how thoroughly the regiment has fulfilled the expectations of the Government of India. You, 20th, have shown yourselves worthy to fight beside the choicest troops in the British army, and you have maintained unsullied the honour of the Army of India. Your bearing on the 14th of September was all that the Government could desire, and your march from your camp before Tel-el-Kebir to Zagazig has called forth the admiration of all who witnessed it. Throughout the campaign you and the other Indian regiments associated with you have shown yourselves to be possessed of the three great qualities of a soldier—courage, endurance, and discipline. It has been your good fortune on this occasion to serve under the eye of a son of our gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress, and I am confident that the Duke of Connaught will tell Her Majesty how well her Indian soldiers did their duty. I am sure that those who have gone to England to represent this regiment will receive from Her Majesty proofs of her confidence and regard. I heartily welcome you home; and in the name of the Queen-Empress I thank you for your services."

At a later hour the Viceroy opened the Sirhind Canal in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and of numerous native chiefs and European visitors. Colonel Home described the canal as one of the largest in the world, and the second large work of its kind undertaken in the Punjab since the province had come under British rule. Colonel Home warmly acknowledged the assistance ungrudgingly given by all the chiefs through whose territories the canal passed. The total length, he explained, was 502 statute miles. The canal was designed to irrigate through branches 522,000 acres in British and 261,000 acres in Native States. The total cost was estimated at 407 lakhs, of which 278 lakhs were being defrayed by the British Government, and 129 lakhs by the Native States. The Viceroy in his speech spoke of the undertaking as one first suggested more than forty years ago, to utilise the waters of the Sutlej for irrigation purposes. He referred to the interest that had been felt in the scheme by the chiefs of Native States, and the cordial and liberal contributions which the princes had accorded to the work.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* sends the following extract from a letter from a Bengal chaplain, giving an interesting account of the Chinese in the Straits Settlements, and of two, a father and son, who were his fellow-passengers:—

"Singapore is crowded with the heathen Chinee. I went to see the missionary there, a Mr. ——. He has a very high opinion of the Chinese converts, who, he says, are, as a rule, real Christians and reliable men, while the Madrasees, who swarm in all these ports, are, he says, most unsatisfactory. It has struck me everywhere that the Chinese are far superior to any idea I had previously formed of them. They are a fine-looking race out here, far above the rest, and impressing me at once with the fact that they are a civilised people. We had two of them, a father and a son, with us on our return as far as Penang. The father is a very wealthy man, connected with the opium trade; the son, a boy of sixteen or so, just come back from school. He began of his own accord talking about Christianity at the dinner-table, and we found that he had read the Bible and believed it. He wishes to turn Christian, but says he has not strength of mind to give up everything. His father objects, not because he himself either believes in any other religion, or objects to Christianity, but because a son has to perform certain rites for a father on his death, just as among the Hindoos. The rites are, of course, such as a Christian could not perform, and for this reason if the boy becomes a Christian he says his relatives will make him socially an outcast. They told us all about it quite freely. I asked the father his opinions about the opium trade, and will try and give them as fully as I can. I asked, 'Is it true that opium-smoking is injurious?' He said, 'Terribly so. I speak from my own experience. When a man takes to opium-smoking he looks like a devil (*Anglicè* "ghost")." 'Is it worse in its effects than drink?' He said, 'I think it is much worse.' I asked whether the Chinese Government were sincere in their desire to suppress the practice by keeping the Indian opium out of the country, as it is commonly stated in India that they are not sincere, but would grow it in greater quantities themselves if they could put down the Indian trade. He said, 'That is not true; they are quite sincere. They do their utmost to discourage the practice among the people. No mandarin is allowed to smoke opium. If he should begin to do so after his appointment he would be dismissed. If he practised opium-smoking before his appointment he is required to give up the habit by degrees.' He added, that the worst of opium-smoking is the extreme difficulty of abandoning the practice, and that one of their mandarins who is especially anxious to put a stop to it has caused quantities of the medicines necessary for anyone who is trying to cure himself of it to be provided in all towns for sale to the Chinese at the lowest possible price. This is the substance of our conversation. I am no judge of the facts; but these are the opinions of a Chinaman of wealth and education, himself intimately and practically acquainted with the subject; and they are worth something if he was telling the truth, as I think he was."

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

A detective officer was shot in Dublin on Saturday night in an affray with a party of Fenians. For some time past the police have been watching several men suspected of belonging to illegal societies. On Saturday night two detectives, engaged in watching the movements of a man who had been under observation for some time, noticed a number of men believed to be Fenians come down Sackville-street and turn into Middle Abbey-street. Information of the movement was communicated to other policemen, the consequence being that six policemen resolved to keep the suspected men in sight. As soon as the public-houses were closed, five of the men went down Abbey-street, in the direction of Capel-street. The policemen then divided into two parties of three men each, the first consisting of Constables Cox, Eastwood, and Nighton, and the second of Constables Stratford, Williams, and Beatty. Only three of the constables were armed with revolvers—namely, Cox, Eastwood, and Stratford, the others merely carrying stout walking-sticks. The police intended that the first three should get ahead of the men they were watching and that the others should follow up behind. When they reached the *Nation* newspaper office, at the end of the street, they heard a whistle thrice repeated. Cox was advancing towards the party, and had reached the middle of the roadway, when Eastwood cried out, "There's a man with a revolver; arrest him." At the same moment one of the suspected men cried out, "Shoot him, shoot him! now's your time." One of

the men then stood out and fired three shots at Cox, who, though mortally wounded in the head, grappled with his murderer. Eastwood immediately drew his revolver, and fired twice at the murderer, Stratford delivering a third shot, and Cox and his assailant fell together. A number of shots were then exchanged between the Fenians and the police, and when Eastwood advanced to arrest the assassin he was knocked down by a blow from behind, and two shots were fired at him. One of the bullets passed through his hat and another through the left sleeve of his coat. Just as he regained his feet, and after three more ineffectual shots had been discharged at him, Eastwood was seized from behind by a powerful man named Devine. At this moment Sergeant Thomas Danvers, of the 1st Battalion King's Own Rifles, who happened to be passing, discovered what was occurring. He dashed forward to Eastwood's side, and seized Devine with his left hand, while, with his right, he put the point of his sword to his throat, and threatened that if he moved an inch, and did not surrender at once, he would stab him. Eastwood then seized Devine, and found that he had two revolvers in his coat. By this time a large crowd had assembled, and a drunken woman stepped forward and called on some of the crowd to shoot the soldier, at the same time trying to trip him up. When Devine was secured, Eastwood, presenting his revolver, called upon the crowd to make a circle, and threatened to shoot any one who dared come near the police. The people at once held back. In the course of the *mêlée* the three other men of the group which had been followed made their escape. Detective Cox and the man who shot him were then conveyed in cars to the hospital. Cox died on the road; but the other man, who is a gasfitter, named Dooley, is expected to recover. Cox was shot through the base of the skull. Dooley is wounded in the shoulder, arm, wrist, and forehead, but the wounds are not thought likely to prove fatal. Devine was taken to the police-station. He has already undergone a year's confinement for assaulting the police. Two men, named Ryan and Woodward, were arrested on Sunday, and several other arrests are expected to follow. Woodward has been identified as one of the men seen in Abbey-street just before the murder. Ryan, who is a tailor, was arrested last summer for being on the premises in Kevin-street, when the Fenian arsenal was seized there.

Mr. Denis J. Field, one of the jury at the trial at which Michael Walsh was found guilty of the murder of Constable Kavanagh at Letterfrack, was stabbed in Dublin on Monday night. Mr. Field, who is 60 years of age, and is very near-sighted, was returning home from business about six o'clock, and had nearly reached his house in Frederick-street, when an ordinary street car drove up, containing two men besides the driver. One of the men jumped down and stabbed Mr. Field two or three times with a sword. There were a considerable number of persons in the street; but the suddenness of the attack took every one by surprise. As Mr. Field fell to the ground the assassin plunged the sword into his body two or three times, and then, brandishing the weapon, he ran to the car, which had driven a few yards ahead to wait for him, and springing upon it, was driven rapidly down Hardwicke-street. Two young men who were returning from business saw the attack upon Mr. Field. They rushed forward to his assistance, and raised a cry of "Murder!" One of them followed the car for a considerable distance; but he had to give up the pursuit, as the driver increased the pace to a furious rate. Several other persons joined in the chase, and the car was kept in view until it turned into Dorset-street. The assassins were about to leave the car there, but, looking back, they saw that the pursuit was being continued; and the horse was whipped up again, and the car turned into Synnot-place, where it was lost sight of.

Mr. Field has made a statement to the effect that when within a few yards of his residence he was startled by receiving a wound from a sharp instrument in the back, and he fell to the ground. While on the ground he saw three men, who stood around him, and one of them stabbed him with a sword-cane, inflicting two wounds on the left cheek, one on the side of the neck, and one on the right arm. He succeeded, after struggling a couple of minutes, in gaining possession of the weapon, and broke it in two. The three men then immediately rushed away to a car which was in waiting, and he heard one of them say to the driver, "Drive quick, for heaven's sake!" The car was then driven furiously away.

A curious circumstance has been ascertained, which may be connected with the attempted assassination of Mr. Field. It seems that the Ladies' Land League wished to rent for offices the upper portion of Mr. Field's house in Westmoreland-street. Mr. Field refused to let any portion of his premises to the League, and afterwards let them to Mr. Goddard, of the Property Defence Association.

A man named Thomas Mallon, who has been employed by the Emergency Committee, was stabbed on Monday night while serving a process in a house in Gardiner-street, Dublin, at seven o'clock. Three men attacked him with knives. He was stabbed in the back of the head, the wound being very dangerous. Two men named Birmingham and Brady have been arrested in connection with the outrage.

John Corr, a labourer, residing near Kilbeggan, county Westmeath, was stabbed on Monday night, near his own house, by, it is alleged, a man named Daly. The injured man is not expected to recover. No cause is assigned for the outrage. Daly was immediately arrested and taken to Mullingar gaol.

Several fresh arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Constable Cox. The men arrested have all been previously connected with the agitation, and are well known to the police. Two of them, named Poole and Grundy, who were arrested in their beds, made no resistance, the officers presenting loaded revolvers at them and threatening to shoot them if they disobeyed directions. When placed in different cells they sang songs of a national character.

The *Dublin Express* of Thursday says the disarming clauses of the Crimes Act are too loosely enforced. Why is there not a stringent search for arms throughout the whole city, and why is the sale of revolvers and other purely murderous weapons openly permitted? It is notorious that the criminals are equipped with firearms which are not only very efficient, but very costly. Surely it ought not to be impossible to trace whence these weapons come, to render it more difficult than it is for men to keep them, and at least to hinder the importation and sale of any more of them. The *Irish Times* says "the unsettled feeling that prevails in Dublin we should not desire to exaggerate, but it would be a mistake not to admit that there is well-founded uneasiness which would be removed by increasing the vigilance of the police force, which means increasing their number."

The prompt action of the Government in offering so large a reward for the miscreants who attacked Mr. Field, and in proclaiming the city under the curfew section of the Crimes Act, is (the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says) generally commended, and will go some way towards allaying panic and restoring some degree of public confidence. It is felt, however, that further measures are required for security of life. One of the most urgently needed is an increase of the police force. A comparison of the metropolitan police forces in London and Dublin respectively will show that within the same area there are more than twice as many constables in London, where there is not the same class of crime to be encountered, and where the mass of the populace is loyal and peaceable. The total strength of the Dublin Metropolitan police, including officers, is 1,169 men. If these were all available, they would still be insufficient for the immense district which they occupy. Two hundred and eighty-eight of these are occupied in the Rathmines and Kingstown districts. Add to these the number withdrawn for special duty in protecting the Lord-Lieutenant—from twenty-five to thirty being stationed day and night at the Viceregal Lodge—the judges, the Under-Secretaries, the Assistant Under-Secretary, the law officers of the Crown, and the magistrates; add the number required to guard the several courts—the Commission Court alone requiring sixty men, and the Recorder's Court forty—to say nothing of theatres, churches, and other public places where constables must be stationed, and it will be found that a very small balance of available strength remains for the general service. It is not to be wondered at that rufflanism is rampant in the city, for there is really no police force to encounter it.

In connection with the same subject, the correspondent of the *Standard* point out that though a number of persons followed the car upon which the assailants of Mr. Field were riding for over a quarter of a mile as it wound through three streets, crying out "Police!" not a constable was to be seen. It is also observed upon that the affray which resulted in the death of Constable Cox had terminated and the deceased and wounded men been brought to the hospital before a policeman in uniform came upon the scene.

Mr. Field, the special juror who was stabbed, is progressing favourably. It appears that one of his assailants, after getting on the car, and when making his escape, lost his hat, which was picked up by the persons who were pursuing the vehicle. The hat has given to the detectives.

The man Dowling, who shot Constable Cox, is not seriously injured. The number of constables on duty at Jervis-street Hospital to guard against any attempt to rescue him has been reduced from thirty to sixteen. He will be removed as soon as the doctors certify that it can be done without any risk to his life. It appears that when the other four men charged with the murder of Cox were before the magistrates on Wednesday, Poole, one of the men who has been committed, made a statement to the effect that he knew nothing of Dowling, though he knew Devine (the other man committed), but was not on good terms with him, and was not in his company when Cox was shot. He believed that if Devine and his party were loitering about for any purpose it was for the purpose of injuring him (Poole). He was simply in the street with a friend at the time, and had never tried to hide from the detectives. Devine wanted to ask Poole who his friend was, but the magistrate said one prisoner could not be allowed to cross-examine another in that manner. The police, it may be added, place no reliance on Poole's statement. They continue in the belief that he was the leader of the gang, and they state that they have important information respecting the whole matter.

At a meeting of gentlemen on the panel of special jurymen, in Dublin, on Wednesday, it was urged that the operation of the Curfew clause of the Crimes Act should be extended beyond the confines of the city, where many of them lived in lonely places. It was stated that signs of hostility had been already shown towards these gentlemen by certain classes of the population.

Four of the detectives who were attacked on Saturday night had a narrow escape the previous day in Sackville-street. They arrested four swell-mobsmen, who resisted, and called upon the crowd who surrounded to rescue them. The crowd showed signs of assaulting the detectives, for the cry was raised that the prisoners were Fenians. The constables assured the mob that they were not Fenians, but pickpockets, and it was only then the crowd fell back.

A special jury list, consisting of one hundred jurors from the city, and a similar number from the country, has been framed for the purpose of trying cases under the Crimes Act at the approaching winter assizes. Twenty-two cases will be tried under the special Act. Of these, nine cases are from the city and county of Cork, six from the county Kerry, three from the county Clare, and four from the county and city of Limerick. The trial of the prisoners Goff and Barrett, charged with the murder of Thomas Browne at Scortaglen, county Kerry, will form the chief feature of interest at the assizes.

While the County Limerick foxhounds were hunting at St. Lawrence on Tuesday, one of them picked up a poisoned rabbit skin, and the dog died immediately. Five other dogs afterwards picked up poisoned skins, and died.

Four men, suspected of attacking a man named Welby, near Oughterard, county Galway, were re-arrested on Tuesday night and brought before Welby, whose depositions were taken, the doctor pronouncing his life in danger, as erysipelas had set in. The prisoners were sent to Galway gaol.

The Parnellite party in Parliament on Wednesday sent to the Irish-American Press in the United States the first of a proposed series of weekly summaries of news concerning the State of Ireland and the progress of Irish business.

Mr. Commissioner Litton has given a most important decision in Ireland under the Arrears Act, which, if it should be upheld, will, it is said do away with most of the difficulties under what has been called the "Hanging Gale Clause," as well as with a very large amount of arrears claimed by landlords as due to them. In this case, which covers a very large number of others, the tenant had paid a year's rent which he claimed to have applied to 1881, but which the landlord claimed to set against rent due much earlier. The investigator reported in favour of the landlord's contention, and this judgment has been reversed by Mr. Commissioner Litton.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Recent occurrences in Ireland were, as a matter of course, brought very largely to the front during the brief question time. The assassination of a detective in Dublin, and the recent speech on the subject of Boycotting delivered by Mr. Redmond, were especially brought under notice. On the latter subject Mr. Trevelyan made the ominous reply that the speech was under consideration, with the view of deciding the course to be taken.

The Premier moved that the seven first and the three last of the rules already agreed to should be standing orders of the House. To this Mr. Stanhope moved an amendment with the view of having the first of the *clôture* rules put on trial for a session before becoming a standing order, and Sir John Lubbock sought also to omit the rule as to motions to adjourn the House being made regular when supported by forty members. Sir John's amendment on this subject could not be taken till Mr. Stanhope's was disposed of, and he therefore practically contented himself with a clear and forcible indication of his views. The unsatisfactory experience which the House already had of the rule as to motions to adjourn was admitted by Mr. Gladstone; but he held that it would be unwise to alter that rule until after a further and a calmer trial. With respect to the *clôture* rule, he objected to its being made the subject of discussion every session, and for this he was twitted by Sir Richard Cross, who divined that the Prime Minister was afraid to allow the *clôture* to stand the test of another vote in another session. Mr. Stanhope's amendment was rejected by 137 against 90; and, Mr. Gladstone's resolution having then been agreed to, the right hon. gentleman moved the first of the resolutions as to Standing Committees, to the effect that two Standing Committees be appointed for the consideration of all Bills relating to law and courts of justice, and to trade, shipping, and manufactures, which may be committed to them respectively. In commending this resolution to the House, the Premier spoke with even more than his usual fervour of imagination, but with singular absence of detailed argument and information with regard to the specific proposal before the House. By way of bespeaking sympathy for this section of the new rules he expressed the view that, however useful the "penal" rules might be in cutting off many gross abuses, it was to an effective and harmonious division of labour—a devolution and delegation of work—that they must look for the most substantial reform. He claimed that these were liberating and not gagging proposals, and drew a glowing picture of the way in which young members, and members possessing special information, would have facilities for the utilisation of their now undeveloped or cramped-up energies. He added that the proposal was purely experimental, and dwelt upon certain safeguards which, he asserted, existed in the drafting of the rules. Sir Richard Cross then moved an amendment, declaring it inexpedient to consider the matter of the proposed resolution at this period of the session. He strongly censured a proposal which, in effect, broke the House up into little Parliaments. This, he urged, was an extraordinary method of meeting the evil of obstruction, and he predicted that, although the proposed rule was said to be experimental, it would be the prelude to still greater changes that would seriously interfere with the constitutional privileges of the House. Mr. Norwood, following, powerfully condemned the Standing Committee rules from the Government side above the gangway. Sir H. Holland, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Stanhope continued the debate. It being pointed out that many bills affecting law, trade, commerce, and agriculture are of a political character, and that, although it was alleged that the Grand Committees are to deal with non-political matters, it would be impossible to draw a distinct line, and that, so far as political controversy introduced itself into the work of these committees, confusion must result. The difficulty of adjusting meetings of such committees, in such a way that the labours of hon. members would not be increased rather than diminished, was also commented on, this point being especially pressed home by Lord R. Churchill, who credited the Premier with a desire to convert the House into a foreign monstrosity. In the course of the subsequent debate Mr. Forster enlarged upon the fact that the proposed rule was an experiment, and said that, so regarding it, he would give it his support. Mr. Gibson subsequently supported the amendment of Sir Richard Cross in a most trenchant and eloquent speech, to which Mr. Dodson was only able to give a very feeble reply. At 12.30 the debate was adjourned on the motion of Captain Aylmer, and Mr. Gladstone having, in reply to Lord J. Manners, given the House such information as he promised concerning the attack on a juror in Ireland, the House rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

It was not to be expected that, with the political and social gloom again deepening in Ireland as the dark days of winter advance, no effort would be made on the part of the constitutional Opposition to further galvanise the Government into a proper recognition of its functions. Availing himself of the facilities which Her Majesty's Government has given for regular discussion where formerly irregular discussion alone was possible, Mr. Gibson, having obtained the support of many more than the requisite forty members to a motion for the adjournment of the House to night, raised a more practical debate on the administration of the Irish Land Act, more particularly in regard to the valuation of land. With this a large part of the sitting was occupied, but prior to the debate being commenced, a few matters touching upon Egypt were brought under notice, chiefly in consequence of questions to Ministers put by Lord John Manners, Colonel Stanley, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Sir Charles Dilke could not state when the trial of Arabi would commence, and informed the House that the British Government had incurred no pecuniary responsibility for Arabi's defence. In regard to the expenditure for the war, the Premier stated that it would be necessary to ask for a further sum, but he could not say whether this would be done in the form of a supplementary estimate or of an additional vote of credit. The sum originally voted was £2,300,000, and it was now proposed to ask for an additional sum of £1,060,000, thus making the sum to be borne by England amount to £3,360,000. The estimated expense of the Indian Contingent was, however, £1,800,000, the actual expense being £1,140,000, and thus the cost of the war, including transports, would be £4,500,000.

The House received this information with the closest attention, and a few questions relating to the recent tragical occurrences in Ireland and to the inflammatory speech of Michael Davitt having then been answered by the Chief Secretary, who said that Davitt's utterances were under consideration, Mr. Gibson moved the adjournment in the manner already described. It had come to the knowledge of the House, through an answer given by Mr. Trevelyan, that the services of Court valuers upon the Land Commissions are to be dispensed with, and that there will in future be four lay Commissioners attached to each Sub-Commission, two of them to sit to hear evidence while the others were engaged in inspecting farms to be adjudicated upon, these duties being performed turn and turn about in such a way as it was believed would admit of greater despatch and more efficient inspection. This information Mr. Gibson described as most surprising in character. He pointed out that the Court valuers had been recommended by the Land Commissioners, who had to administer the law, as the best means of enabling them to arrive at just decisions, and he complained that the Government now proposed to abolish them without reference to the opinions of the Commissioners, but in deference to clamour, and to please their political friends. He strongly deprecated the attempt of the Executive to override the action of a judicial body, and accused Mr. Trevelyan of promising some time ago that if the valuers did not give satisfaction he would have a change introduced—a promise which, being addressed to representatives of the interests of the tenants more particularly, could have only one interpretation. To the accusations against the Chief Secretary, Mr. Forster offered a brief reply, while defending the change that was to be made, and Mr. Mulholland and Colonel Tottenham having then protested against the action of the Government as another piece of intrusion into judicial operations, Mr. Gladstone attempted to justify the action that was being taken, asserting that the appointment of Court valuators was at first made by the Land Commissioners on the ground that it would expedite business and diminish appeals. He had never entertained the sanguine hopes that others had of the value of these appointments, and experience had proved that he was right. He believed that the appointment of additional Sub-Commissioners in place of the Court valuators would prove highly advantageous, and denied that the change was a concession to popular clamour, which he insinuated was in this case to be interpreted as the opinions of those who differed from hon. gentlemen opposite. On the close, at about half-past seven o'clock, of the right hon. gentleman's speech, the Speaker left the Chair, and Sir Erskine May having informed the House that Sir Henry Brand was suffering from indisposition, the discussion was continued under the presidency of the deputy-Speaker (Dr. Playfair). Mr. Plunket accused the Government of attempting, through the aid of the Irish executive, to overthrow the policy and to arrest the judgment of the Land Commissioners. Mr. Richardson attempted to defend the change proposed, and Mr. O'Donnell having signified his belief that further land legislation is needed, Mr. O'Shaughnessy supported the change, and Lord George Hamilton maintained that the valuators were dismissed because the result of their operations was a less reduction of rent than the Government desired. Next, Lord Randolph Churchill made another of his slashing attacks on Her Majesty's Ministers. He attributed their conduct to the influence of the renewed agitation of the last few days, with its incendiary speeches and murderous accompaniments. The Government were, in fact, trying their old tactics of buying off crime, but he asked who were the greatest criminals, and likely to inflict the greatest misery on Ireland, those who stabbed a juror in the street, or those who, in order to buy off agitation, corrupted and poisoned the pure source of justice, and assassinated Justice itself arbitrating between man and man. To the charge against the Government thus conveyed Mr. Trevelyan answered with some warmth, though he asserted that his indignation at the charges directed against him was not increased but rather diminished by the "terrible interrogatory" of the noble Lord. He proceeded to lengthily justify the action that the Government had taken, and to claim that they had a sincere desire to do justice to all parties. Lord J. Manners, however, confessed that he had become weary of the repeated prophecies of the approaching success and triumph of the Irish policy of the Government, and declared that the time had arrived for ceasing perpetual patchwork and alteration of the law, and for knowing what the Government intend to do, with a conviction that they would adhere to their declarations.

The motion for adjourning the House was now negatived, and the adjourned debate on Sir Richard Cross's amendment, declaring that it is inexpedient to deal with the question of Standing Committees at this period of the session, was resumed. Captain Aylmer and Mr. Gorst supported the amendment, and Mr. Goschen, whilst thinking it desirable that the amendment should be rejected, admitted that the experiment of Grand Committees was novel, and that full explanation was needed as to details. His speech was, on the whole, as full of arguments against the special proposals of the Government for Grand Committees as it was of arguments in their favour. At this Mr. Sclater-Booth did not fail to hint when winding up the debate from the Conservative side, and, the House having then divided,

the amendment was rejected by 133 against 77. The debate was then adjourned, and at 12.35 the House rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

Sir WILFRID LAWSON asked whether, as Mr. Gladstone had declined to give him facilities for discussing his motion condemning the war in Egypt, he would give such facilities for that of Mr. Arnold, an enthusiastic supporter of the Government, approving of the war. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that under the circumstances nothing except a vote of censure would justify him in interrupting the present course of business.

In reply to Lord EUSTACE CECIL, Sir ARTHUR HAYTER stated that in view of the increased expense thrown upon officers serving in Egypt, the War Office had proposed, and the Treasury had approved, of an extra allowance of 3s. a day, to take effect from the 1st October. With regard to the men, they had been already awarded the field rate of pay.

The adjourned debate on the Standing Committees Resolution was resumed by Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, who suggested an increase in the number of Standing Committees, with the view of appointing what he called Territorial Committees, for the consideration of Scotch and Irish business, but not necessarily composed solely of Scotch and Irish members. Mr. GLADSTONE declined to enter on the wide field thus opened; but Lord JOHN MANNERS was of opinion that the Prime Minister had invited the proposal by his opening speech. Mr. WHITBREAD, expressed his preference for an extended scheme, which would have embraced the whole House, dividing it into panels, each being a miniature of the House. Mr. W. H. SMITH doubted the possibility of getting more work out of members with advantage, and urged the Government to take more time for consideration; and Dr. CAMERON and Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, on behalf of the Scotch members, repudiated the idea of Territorial Committees. In the end Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL withdrew his amendment. The next question which came up for consideration was the days and hours of the sittings of the Grand Committees. Mr. S. LEIGHTON proposed that they should not sit more than three hours at a time; but Mr. CHAMBERLAIN thought it better to leave the question to be settled by the Committees themselves; and Mr. Mr. O'DONNELL suggested, in the course of the discussion, that the inevitable result of the scheme must be the payment of members, to place them on a level as to the free disposal of their time with Ministers. Sir RICHARD CROSS moved that these Committees should not sit during the sitting of the House, to which Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL proposed to add that they should sit on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This addendum received little countenance; but Sir Richard Cross's amendment was supported by Mr. Norwood, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Gibson, Sir Hardinge Giffard, and others; and, on behalf of the Government, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. DODSON agreed that these Committees should not sit simultaneously with the House, but objected to tying them up—pointing out, however, that they would be under the same restrictions as Select Committees, which, except on Wednesdays and morning sittings, could not sit after the Speaker took the chair, without leave of the House. Soon after, Mr. HICKS moved the adjournment of the debate, to give time for the Ministers on the Treasury Bench to consult the Prime Minister, who had been absent during the discussion; and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in supporting the motion, expressed the opinion that if Mr. Gladstone had been there the amendment would have been accepted. Ultimately the debate stood adjourned, and the House adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In answer to questions from Sir W. H. DYKE and others in reference to recent violent speeches in Ireland, Mr. TREVELYAN said the Government were of opinion that such speeches were fatal to the hopes of peace and order in Ireland, and if they were continued in the same strain he should recommend the Lord Lieutenant to exercise his power under the Crimes Act to prohibit the meetings. With regard to the speech of Mr. William Redmond, the Government were advised that it came within the Crimes Act, and a prosecution would forthwith be instituded. With regard to the speeches of Mr. Davitt and Mr. Healy, he was advised that they did not come within the Act, but an application would be made that these speakers should be bound over to be of good behaviour or be committed to prison in default. Mr. HEALY, who was present, caused much laughter by informing the Chief Secretary that he would return at once to Dublin.

In answer to Mr. BOURKE, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the reasons which on a previous occasion had compelled him to refuse a day for the discussion of Arabi's trial still existed. As to the trial itself, he said the second stage of it had been fixed to begin on November 25, but he had no information whether it had opened; and in answer to Sir W. LAWSON, he said further, that he had no information leading to the belief that the trial was to be abandoned.

In answer to Mr. Parnell, Mr. GLADSTONE, while admitting that a discussion of the administration and defects, real or alleged, of the Land Act might be interesting at a suitable moment, was of opinion that the question did not stand in a position to justify him in interrupting the progress of the Procedure Resolutions.

Upon this Mr. PARNELL asked leave to move the adjournment of the House, on a definite matter of urgent public importance—viz., the administration and defects of the Irish Land Act and the points in which it required amendment. The SPEAKER asked him to submit his proposal in writing, and in answer to a vehement appeal from Mr. HEALY, he said he had required the same thing to be done by the other members who had appealed to this rule. Mr. Parnell having written down his notice at the table, the SPEAKER put it to the House that Mr. Parnell be now heard, and, the voices being in the negative, he asked Mr. Parnell whether forty members were prepared to stand up in their places to support his request. Upon this the whole Irish party on the Opposition benches and some eight or nine on the Ministerial side, of whom three only were English members—Mr. Rogers, Mr. Cowen, and Mr. Labouchere—rose in their places. Mr. Speaker having counted them, found that they were only thirty-seven, and pronounced accordingly that Mr. Parnell could not proceed. Subsequently Mr. PARNELL asked whether, as more than ten had stood up, a division ought not to have been taken, to which the SPEAKER replied that if it had been asked for at the proper time, he should have put the question to a division.

In answer to a question from Mr. PARNELL, Mr. TREVELYAN said the city of Dublin had been proclaimed under the Curfew Clause, but a Supplementary Proclamation had been issued assuring the citizens that it would be worked solely for the protection of life and property, and would not interfere with the comfort or convenience of law-abining citizens.

The House then took up the resolutions for the creation of Standing Committees.

Sir R. Cross's amendment, on which the House was engaged on the previous day, requiring that the Committees shall not sit during the sitting of the House, was withdrawn on Mr. GLADSTONE undertaking to bring up a proviso placing these Committees on the same footing as ordinary Select Committees, but not allowing them to sit during Wednesday and morning sittings. A proposal by Mr. GIBSON for insuring the publicity of the debates was also withdrawn in order to be renewed at a later stage, after Mr. Gladstone had expressed himself favourable to it. Mr. O'DONNELL next moved that one of the Standing Committees be composed of Irish members, and that Irish Bills relating to trade and law be referred to it. Mr. PARNELL, in supporting it, denied that it had any Home Rule tendency, and argued that, in the absence of any other plan for meeting the requirements of Ireland, this was the least the House could do. He took the opportunity also of denying that during the present Parliament he had endeavoured to obstruct business, and as for the resolutions which had been passed for the prevention of obstruction, he believed that small minorities would be able to obstruct as effectively as ever. Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that if this were a permanent and comprehensive scheme, it might be the duty of the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh members to consider how they could best facilitate the consideration of their local interests. But this proposal could hardly be meant seriously. It could not be entertained, and he did not believe that Parliament would ever consent to delegate any portion of its legislative functions to a body selected from one only of the three kingdoms.

Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Biggar supported the amendment, and on a division it was negatived by 94 to 22.

Several other amendments having been disposed of, Mr. GORST moved an amendment, providing (by the omission of the word "all") that instead of all Bills in the two categories of law and trade being sent to the Standing Committees, unless otherwise ordered—only such Bills shall go to them as are ordered. Mr. GLADSTONE, in speaking to this amendment, remarked that if the House chose to go on discussing at length every small amendment which might be suggested, and insisted on spending weeks in the elaboration of what was after all intended to be an experiment only, the judgment passed by the country on its practical wisdom would be very severe. The Government, in order to expedite matters, were ready to accept any reasonable amendments, which would leave matter enough to be experimented on, and which would enable them to refer to this species of tribunal certain non-contentious Bills, reserving at the same time sufficient opening for the Bills of private members. As to this particular amendment, he could not accept it, although he agreed that there should be a vote on each Bill. Sir R. CROSS replied that though the scheme might be an experiment, it certainly would not work unless the details were greatly amended. As to this proposal, he insisted strongly on the necessity of not allowing Bills to go on by an automatic process to these Standing Committees. Mr. RAIKES also supported the amendment, and after some further discussion, Mr. GLADSTONE consented to the insertion of words setting out that the Committees shall consider all such Bills as may be ordered by the House to be committed to them.

Several other amendments were moved, relative to the classification of the Bills, and the Government were very much pressed to give the House some more definite information as to the Bills intended to be referred to the Standing Committees. Mr. GLADSTONE at last said that, as far as the Government were concerned, they contemplated dealing in this way with the Criminal Code Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Patents Bill.

The procedure of the Committees was next considered, and ultimately it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, that the procedure, as a rule, shall be the same as in the Select Committees, and that strangers shall be admitted, except when the Committee shall order them to withdraw.

After some further discussion, the first of the Standing Committee Resolutions was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The polling at Cambridge University closed on Tuesday. Mr. Raikes was elected by a majority of 2,190 votes over Professor Stuart.

A deputation from Manchester had an interview on Saturday with Lord R. Churchill, M.P., to invite him to become a candidate for the representation of that city at the next election. In reply Lord R. CHURCHILL declined to accede to the request, being unwilling to abandon his present constituency, and observed that unless the Tory party in Parliament adopted a more active policy the country would not care to support them.

The Speaker had so far recovered from his recent indisposition on Thursday that he was enabled to [illegible] the chair as usual in the House of C[illegible].

Mr. Raikes was very loudly cheered in the [illegible] of Commons when he advanced to the [illegible] his seat for the University of C[illegible] hon. gentlemen was [illegible] Manners and Mr. [illegible]

The Pe[illegible] room after [illegible] service of [illegible] as the [illegible] Mr. Fawcett [illegible]

Sir Robert Phillimore will, according to the *Law Journal*, resign his office as Judge of the Admiralty at Christmas. The learned judge has been longest on the bench of all the judges, and he is the oldest judge in years, except Vice-Chancellor Bacon. He completed his fifteen years' service last summer. Some rearrangement of the business of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division between Sir James Hannen and the new judge is contemplated.

A crowded Conservative meeting was held on Wednesday night at the village hall, Iver, Bucks. Mr. TONMAN MOSELEY, who has been selected to become the Conservative candidate for Aylesbury, presided, and urged the necessity for educating the counties as well as the boroughs on the real work and duties of the Conservative party. He also contrasted the performances of Mr. Gladstone with his promises in Midlothian. Mr. H. C. RICHARDS expressed his conviction that Lord Beaconsfield's life-long connection with the county would leave its mark for many generations on its political history.

Mr. W. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., was present on Tuesday evening at the second annual dinner of the Lower Norwood and Tulse-hill Working Men's Conservative Association—Mr. Spencer Castle, president of the association, presiding. In response to the toast of "The Members for East Surrey," given in felicitous terms by Mr. White, Mr. GRANTHAM remarked that it was often said the Conservative working man had no actual existence—living only in imagination. That gathering, however, showed the contrary. With regard to the position of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, he believed it was much the same as when he last met them, but in the country their position was much stronger than it was a year since. Everything Mr. Gladstone had done had served to condemn his policy and to completely justify the grand old policy of Lord Beaconsfield and his Administration. It was indeed surprising that in so short a space of time they should have had such a complete justification of the policy of those who were turned out of office in 1880, for Mr. Gladstone could not now point to a single portion of Lord Beaconsfield's policy which had not been amply justified by the events which had taken place. The proceedings throughout were of a genial and enthusiastic character.

At a meeting of the Plymouth Radical Association on Tuesday night the Rev. WM. SHARMAN read a letter he had that day received from Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., in the following terms:—"The Government having refused to give me a day to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons after the Procedure Rules had been disposed of, on the ground that I have it in my own power to compel a discussion on the first day of next Session, I have, at the request of and with the unanimous consent of my constituents, resolved to take my seat at all hazards, and whatever the consequences may be, on the first day Parliament meets in February. A town's meeting at Northampton has pledged itself to fight the battle, returning me again and again if necessary; and it appeals to every constituency to speak out on the question, as I am not allowed to be heard in the House. As the petition of my constituency to be heard by counsel has been utterly disregarded, the only way in which the people can speak out is in public meeting. It is proposed, therefore, to hold a great public meeting in London on the first day of next Session, to be convened by the London clubs, to which delegates should be sent from every provincial association."

On Wednesday evening a very large meeting of the Tower Hamlets Liberal electors was held at the St. Mary's Schools, Whitechapel, under the auspices of the borough Liberal Association, the object of the gathering being to present Mr. Bryce, M.P., with his portrait, in commemoration of his election in the place of a supporter of the last Administration. Mr. T. H. Bryant, the President of the Association, was in the chair, and among those present in company with Mr. Bryce, M.P., were Mr. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Hollond, M.P., Mr. Cropper, M.P., Mr. Story-Maskelyne, M.P., Mr. Summers, M.P., Mr. Acland, M.P., Mr. Theodore Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. A. Picton, the Liberal candidate for the second seat, and Mr. R. B. Davies. Letters were read from Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., in excuse of absence. The chairman, in his opening address, dwelt upon the enormous extent of the borough, and stated that the arduous task of returning Mr. Bryce was achieved at so small an outlay of money that the cost was in itself a victory, for the total outlay was only £1,500. In memory of this victory the Liberal electors had subscribed to have their member's portrait painted in order that, in years to come, they might see the "manner of man" he was when he first entered Parliament. The portrait was painted by Mr. A. Cope, son of Mr. Cope, R.A., and was exhibited in the Royal Academy this year. In addition to the member's portrait the electors had caused the portrait of Miss Bryce to be painted, and it too was presented on Wednesday night, amid the warm cheers of the large audience. Mr. BRYCE, who was received most enthusiastically, said he was overwhelmed and bewildered by the occasion. He gratefully accepted the portraits, and as to that of his sister, he was greatly touched by the delicacy and kindness which [illegible] prompted the gift. He [illegible] the kindly relations which [illegible] himself and his [illegible] and of the [illegible] would give candid [illegible] questions coming [illegible] stated that the [illegible] or constituents.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AT EDINBURGH.

On Monday the freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred on the Marquis of Salisbury in recognition of his distinguished position as a statesman and man of letters. The resolution to show this mark of respect to the noble lord was come to on Wednesday evening, by a majority of 27 of the Council. There was a luncheon in the Council Chamber, at which the Lord Provost presided, and about 150 noblemen and gentlemen were present. Amongst them were the Duke of Buchleuch, the Earl of Dalkeith, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Kintore, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir John Steell, Professor Blackie, and the Earl of Kinross, the Marchioness of Salisbury, and Lady Dalkeith. The Lord Provost, in presenting the freedom, said of late years the honour of presenting the freedom of this city had been jealously guarded, and they sought to do honour to men outside of Scotland who had distinguished themselves in politics, science, literature, and art. In the Marquis of Salisbury, the chosen leader of the Conservative party, they had a man who had won his high position by hard and sterling work, putting aside the pleasures of intellectual dilettantism to serve the Empire.

The burgess ticket, which was enclosed in a casket, was then presented to the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to return thanks, was loudly cheered. His Lordship, having referred to the old connection of the family of Cecil with Scotland, and the high honour of receiving the freedom of the City, went on to say that Edinburgh occupied a position unparalleled in the world, not only historically, but from the rank which its philosophers and men of science and letters had taken in the literary history of Europe. The intellectual achievements of her sons shed a lustre over the city, and gave additional value to the honour conferred on those who were admitted into the City Guild. The Lord Provost was kind enough to refer to [illegible] past, and he (the noble Marquis) [illegible] had still more [illegible] to [illegible] Kingdom, [illegible] of party politics [illegible]

in resisting this centralising tendency of the age. It appeared to him that this centralisation of power was not the fault of any one party, but went on in spite of any party, and the way in which it worked was not generally observed. The statesman who took office in any Government was naturally desirous to mark his term of office by measures beneficial to the country, and he was obliged to take the advice and accept the assistance of the permanent officials of his department. Now there was a weakness in human nature, from which the official mind was not entirely free, to increase his power, and the result had been that measures as they came forward in some of their conspicuous details tended to diminish the independency of places distant from London, and in London itself, and that increased power wielded by the central government. The effect was not large in any individual measure, but in the aggregate it became serious, and the tendency of the age, therefore, was, in the administration of finances, in the management of local, sanitary, and other matters, to increase the power in the central, and to diminish the power in the local government. The effect of this centralisation showed itself in two ways. First, the work in the long run was not so well done. It was done more scientifically, perhaps, but it was done in formula; it must fit in with formula A, B, or C, and if it did not fit, so much the worse. There was less elasticity in general rules when applied from a given centre than in rules emanating in the locality, which might be made to meet a variety of circumstances as they arose, but the tendency was to make everything bow down to the universal dictator, who, if he were ever permitted to use a simile, he would say was an image of wood clothed with red tape. The second evil was the appreciable loss of the power of Government in small localities, which was a loss of the most important education of the people. They had only to look at France, where a decrease in the power of the provinces, and an increase in the power of the central Government, had long been observed. The consequence was that the establishment of free institutions had been accompanied with constant risk of instability and danger. His Lordship thought that he was justified in making these remarks at his first appearance as a Guild brother, as he felt that on a community like this rested the duty of defending local self-government. It was in vain to appeal to political machinery; the statesman was in the hands of the permanent official, his colleagues could not interfere with him, the majority followed blindly, and at the end of the chain it would be found that the permanent official wielded the whole power of the State. If they would resist that influence, they must take on themselves the duty, and insist that as the State grew, as new functions were created, as new and beneficial laws were passed, that the control of local institutions must be reserved to the local populations, and that the principle of local self-government, which lay at the basis of our old should also be at the basis of our new institutions. The noble Marquis again thanked the Lord Provost for his kind address, and resumed his seat amidst loud and continued applause.

THE MURDER OF PROFESSOR PALMER AND HIS PARTY.

The *Times* gives the following further information as to the progress of the investigation which is being conducted by Colonel Warren into the circumstances of the murder of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington:—

"It will be remembered that when the party were attacked they were taken to a precipice and were told that by the orders of Arabi they must die. They were at liberty to choose whether they would throw themselves over the precipice or be shot. It is now stated that not only Professor Palmer, but also Captain Gill chose the former death, while Lieutenant Charrington, the dragoman, and the cook, Mousa, chose the latter. The object in taking the life of the cook, who was a Mohammedan, seems to have been in order to conceal the facts connected with the attack; for there is reason to believe that those who perpetrated the deed exceeded their orders in killing the party, instead of merely taking them prisoners. We understand that Colonel Warren, who has had charge of the investigation of the matter on the spot, has expressed the view that the order to kill the Christians did not proceed from Cairo, but was a result of the over-zealous fanaticism of the Egyptian Governors of Nakhl and El Arish. It appears that the means of communication between Cairo and the Bedouins was through Ibn Shedid, who sent his orders to Sualem Abu Farag, the Sheikh of the Haweitát, the tribe who are mainly responsible for the attack. This Sualem, it appears, took an active part in the war against us, and he was in command of the line of Bedouins covering Cairo. He has acknowledged that he was ordered by Ibn Shedid to seize Professor Palmer and his party.

"It will be remembered that the two principal Bedouins on whom the Professor relied for help in his expedition were the Sheikh Meter Safieh, who actually accompanied him, and Sheikh Mushlih Nasir, the chief of the Towarah, with whom he had arranged a meeting at Nakhl. When Colonel Warren undertook the investigation of this matter, he set himself the task of procuring, if possible, the evidence of these two men. After great difficulty, the Sheikh Mushlih Nasir was persuaded to come to Suez to give his evidence, and with him were a certain Ood Zemali and a man who has been called Madakhl. The story of these men was that Ood Zemali had been twice asked by Professor Palmer to take him into the desert, but he had refused, because 'it was war time,' and he had told Professor Palmer that it was very wrong of Madakhl to offer to accompany him. Madakhl gave some information with regard to the attack, which, he said, was conducted by two distinct parties. In the first party were three Haweitát and one Terabin; in the second party were one Haweitát, two Terabins, and two Deboury. The latter party seem to have secured most of the plunder and all the arms, and also the persons of the Englishmen. It seems that Madakhl joined the first party soon after the attack, and was present when a meeting between the two parties occurred. He reports that the following conversation took place. Speaking of him, one of the second party said—'Why do you bring this fellow? If he wants to see the English, we will kill him. We have a firman to kill the Christians and also the Towarah.' Mousa, Professor Palmer's cook, who was present, then asked, 'Where are the English? They must now be hungry.' 'Come along,' was the terse reply, 'you shall go and dine with them.' Madakhl also gave an account of the attack at Wady Sudr. He said that the Bedouins first fired at the English from the front and then ran round and surrounded them, wounding the camel on which Captain Gill was riding. When the English found that they were going to be attacked they made all the dromedaries lie down. The English fired their revolvers, but without effect. It was dark, and the Bedouins, not knowing what force the English were in, threw a cordon round them and waited until the morning, when, seeing how few they were, they went in and took them prisoners. Ood Zemali also stated that Ali Showayer, who was one of those who attacked and killed the party, told him that 'they took the English to a rough place in the mountains and gave them the choice of throwing themselves over a precipice or being shot. Sheikh Abdullah (Professor Palmer), having ascertained that they had quite decided to kill them, called upon heaven to avenge their death, put his arm over his face, and jumped over. Gill did the same; the others were shot.' The Sheikh Meter, the other important witness, was a long time before he could be persuaded to come to Suez to meet Colonel Warren, and it was only by the threat that if he did not come men would be sent to bring him, that he was induced to surrender himself. He arrived at Suez on November 6. It does not appear from the evidence produced that there is much to implicate him. A certain Hassar Ateiya gave evidence that Meter ran away with the money (a portion of which he has since restored) when the attack was made, and that he subsequently returned on foot and proposed to ransom the Englishmen. However, he was told by the Bedouins, 'No; the money is ours by right; bring us the money, and we will decide whether we will kill the party or not.' Meter replied, 'I am the guarantee of the party, and I shall send the money back to its owners.' No report is as yet to hand of the examination of the Sheikh Meter himself, but all the evidence goes to prove that he was innocent, at least, of complicity in the death of the Englishmen.

"The spot where the murder occurred is described as being a wild, romantic place, with precipices shelving down into the Wady Sudr, and inaccessible for camels from the road above, where the party were attacked. Below the precipice there is a deep and narrow gully, 47ft. deep and from 10ft. to 20ft. wide at the bottom. In this gully the remains were found. When Colonel Warren first arrived at the place nothing could be seen, but some men went up the Wady for several miles and then went down the gully and found a human bone; afterwards other remains were discovered. Blood was found on the rocks above. On leaving this place Colonel Warren, accompanied by the new governor of the fort, went to Nakhl. There he interrogated Ali Effendi, the old governor, who, it is believed, is implicated in the matter. It appears that Ali Effendi was away from his post at the time of the murder, and that when he returned he had with him the Sheikh Meter's camel. Colonel Warren procured a letter written by this man to the Governor of Akabel, which showed that he knew Ibn Shedid had sent orders to seize the party of Christians, but that the orders were to send them alive to Cairo."

THE EXPLOSION AT MONTE CARLO.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

"It is not often that the peaceful and tolerably virtuous student of the lightsome and gamesome ways of such a peculiar place as Monte Carlo has an opportunity of witnessing so startling an experiment of the application of dynamic force, *pour faire sauter la banque*, as I had the somewhat hazardous advantage of seeing put to the test last evening. In these days, when the worship of 'Saint Dynamite' has become a cult with a happily small and restricted section of society, it may interest your readers, and perhaps some of the believers in this new religion—for they rarely stay to see the practical working of their pleasing experiments—if I give you a short description of a scene which I hope history will be kind enough not to repeat—for my benefit at least. It may be as well to explain to those who fancy that Monte Carlo is some out-of-the-way 'sink of iniquity,' that its situation is simply, beyond description, fair and lovely, the air divine, the scenery the most enchanting on the whole Riviera. The Casino itself was built by the same architect—Granier—who built the Grand Opera House in Paris, and it is built on somewhat the same inspiration with regard to luxury and gilding. The 'first artists of France' assisted in the gorgeous decorations that are perhaps too lavish without and within this Temple of Fortune. Where could one name in all London—for purposes of comparison—anything to match the grand entrance-hall, with its marble columns and inlaid floors, except the grand and lofty hall of the Reform Club perhaps. At one end of this great hall is the entrance to one of the finest reading rooms in Europe, free to all. Another door leads to a most magnificent theatre, where on the same liberal terms one may hear the finest orchestra going. At the other end of the hall four great lofty, double-swing doors lead to the conversation room, and great marble columns stand between that immense room and the play-rooms—also immense and gorgeous. We had been dining at the Restaurant belonging to the Casino, and, as everyone in Monte Carlo is supposed to do like unto the Carlovingians, we naturally went to see what was to be seen. As this was to be rather a field night, trains full had come from Nice and Mentone to gambol on the 'green sward.' It was to be rather more pastoral than usual. There were so many struggling to play that it was no particular virtue to merely look on. It was growing rather monotonous to see the various struggles for the Smiles of Fortune, the inevitable old harridan 'shying' her five-franc pieces about wildly, and claiming all and sundry that might turn up. I missed my companions from my side for a moment. I turned to look for them. Suddenly I saw an outburst of dense grey smoke, and one small crevice of pale flame, and at the same instant came a thunderous report that shook the whole place. A pair of great doors divide and fall into the room. Then came a wild scream of fright, and a black mass of people rushed into the play-room from the great room of conversation, followed by volumes of grey sulphurous smoke. The players jumped up from the tables and fled in every direction, except towards the direction of the report. The croupiers alone seemed masters of the situation; perhaps they had been well drilled in 'what to do in case of dynamite.' They stood by their tables, leaving the rest to Providence. There were piles of gold and silver and notes scattered about as they were left. No one seemed to care for Fortune's wheel, or what they had lost or won. The general attitude was expectancy of another explosion under one of the tables. 'Come to the windows!' screamed one man—'there is more safety near the windows;' and they all rushed to the windows. 'Come away from the windows!' roared another—'they often throw bombs into the window,' and they all rushed away pell-mell. The attendants, with forced calm, but ashen white, were trying to make believe that it was only a 'little cartridge' that exploded by accident. Another theorist suggested that it was merely a suicide. Calm was gradually restored. In a few minutes the tables were cleared and covered up, and anxious inquirers about their stakes were told to call in the morning. The firm but polite policemen edged everyone gradually out into the vast hall past the shattered doors (the bomb was placed in the space between the inner and outer swing doors of the 'entrée'), blackened and seared by the explosion, where a double cordon of brass helmeted firemen stood guard around the spot, and made rather light of the entire affair. One man had been hurt a little; that was all. The general theory with regard to the affair was that a band of thieves had planned it to create a panic, so that they might do a good stroke of business during the fright. They did not succeed, however, as the croupiers and attendants were too staunch and watchful. Another theory was that it was revenge on Fortune and her wheel for scurvy personal treatment. Another kindly theory was that the disciples of St. Dynamite were trying the effects of a new bomb on a certain class of society, who had no claims on their sympathies. It was about the most cold-blooded and dastardly business, whatever theory might say about it, that could be well imagined. I was rather astonished that no greater panic ensued. A very little scream at first, and then everybody seemed to calm down and make the best of it. This morning I visited the scene of last night's excitement. The doors were replaced, the stains were washed away, the ushers were polite. There was a disposition to 'waive' the subject. It was all right. Yes, the man was caught; he was in prison—only a thief—not an enthusiast of St. Dynamite, except for his own ends. The wheel of Fortune was spinning merrily as ever, and Monte Carlo was herself again."

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The following is the new Board for London elected on Friday last. The letters after the candidates' names indicate—(B) general support of the policy of the Board; (E) advocates of economy and fair dealing to voluntary schools; (F) in favour of free schools; (L) labour candidates; (R) Roman Catholic; and (S) Secular. Those whose names are distinguished by an asterisk were members of the last Board:—

CITY (Four Members).	
Alderman Sir R. HANSON (E)	6,792
Mr. H. C. RICHARDS (E)	6,372
*Mr. H. SPICER (B)	5,920
*Miss DAVENPORT-HILL (B)	4,613
Sir John Bennett (B)	3,373
*Mr. W. H. Bonnewell (E)	1,850
CHELSEA (Five Members).	
*Mr. R. FREEMAN (B)	9,133
*Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE (B)	8,632
Mr. W. BOUSFIELD (E)	5,118
Mr. G. MITCHELL (F)	4,535
Mr. R. D. URLIN (E)	4,532
Mr. H. W. Rowland (F L)	3,221
Mr. Samuel Bartlett (L)	2,649
Mr. Alfred Ormond (E)	2,515
Rev. C. D. Reade (B)	1,935
FINSBURY (Six Members).	
*Mr. M. WILKS (B)	14,320
*Mr. B. LUCRAFT (B)	14,291
*Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT (E)	11,939
Mr. W. R. BOURKE (B)	9,953
*Mr. T. L. ROBERTS (E)	8,454
Rev. W. T. T. WEBBER (B)	7,190
Mr. A. O. Charles	5,669
Mr. J. Ross (E F)	5,215
Mr. A. O. Rutson (B)	4,664
Mr. T. Campbell (E)	4,317
Mr. J. Keyes	434
Mr. W. Bishop	190
GREENWICH (Four Members).	
Mr. E. HUGHES (E)	22,162
*Mr. J. E. SAUNDERS (B)	9,496
*Mr. H. GOVER (B)	9,244
*Rev. T. D. C. MORSE (E)	5,890
*Mr. G. B. Richardson (E)	4,990
HACKNEY (Five Members).	
Mr. T. J. BEVEN (E)	18,666
Mr. J. LOBB (B)	11,576
*Rev. H. D. PEARSON (E)	9,966
*Mr. B. S. OLDING (B)	8,091
*Mrs. MILLER (Anti-Ring)	8,044
*Mr. E. Jones (E)	4,751
Mr. W. H. Sands (F)	3,569
Mr. H. T. Tiddeman (A.-R.)	3,066
Mr. J. Hales (L)	1,455
LAMBETH (Eight Members).	
Rev. C. E. BROOKE (E)	23,896
Mr. G. C. WHITELEY (B)	17,226
*Miss MULLER (B)	16,150
*Rev. G. M. MURPHY (B)	15,584
*Mr. T. E. HELLER (B)	15,345
*Mr. C. A. WHITE (F)	12,739
Hon. C. A. DILLON (E)	8,888
Mr. E. B. GUDGEON (E)	8,190
Rev. G. O. Bate (E)	6,629
Mr. W. Saunders (F)	6,553
Mr. G. T. Pilcher (B)	4,732
Mr. W. T. Wiseman (F S)	2,281
Mr. J. A. Giles (L)	1,799
Mr. W. Stockbridge (E)	1,599
Mr. A. Cave (E)	531
ST. MARYLEBONE (Seven Members).	
*Mr. A. MILLS (E)	12,078
*Rev. J. R. DIGGLE (E)	11,496
Rev. W. BARKER (E)	10,779
*Mrs. WESTLAKE (B)	9,774
*Hon. E. L. STANLEY (B)	8,624
Mr. G. B. BRUCE (B)	8,008
*Mr. E. BOND (B)	7,491
*Rev. J. J. Coxhead (E)	6,669
Mr. E. Hopes (L)	3,735
Mr. W. Wynne (L)	716
SOUTHWARK (Four Members).	
*Miss HELEN TAYLOR (Anti-Ring)	9,302
Rev. C. D. LAWRENCE (E)	8,288
*Mr. A. HAWKINS (B)	5,932
*Miss RICHARDSON (B)	5,904
*Mr. E. C. Corry (R)	5,709
TOWER HAMLETS (Five Members).	
Sir E. H. CURRIE (B)	13,189
*Col. PRENDERGAST (RB)	9,687
Miss HASTINGS (E)	9,400
*Mr. E. N. BUXTON (B)	9,394
*Mr. W. PEARCE (B)	7,827
Mr. H. E. Hoare (E)	7,567
Mr. J. Seigenberg (Jew)	6,546
Mr. W. R. Cremer (B)	2,388
Mr. S. J. Fail (B)	272
Mr. A. Side (Teacher)	139
WESTMINSTER (Five Members).	
*Mr. JAMES ROSS (E)	10,843
*Rev. BRYMER BELCHER (E)	7,213
Mr. J. S. BURROUGHES (E)	6,974
Dr. A. B. AVELING (F S)	5,174
Sir A. HOBHOUSE (B)	3,711
*Mr. Sydney Buxton (B)	3,161
*Mr. G Potter (B)	2,433

The *Morning Post* thinks that the friends of voluntary schools have gained some advantage, but it puts the number of supporters of the School Board policy at 30, and the opponents or doubtful votes at 23.

The Birmingham election was held on the 14th ult. The following is the result:—

Mr. H. Hawkes (Independent)	54,490
Miss Kenrick (Liberal)	38,551
Mr. Eli Bloor (Liberal)	35,056
The Rev. Canon Longman (R C)	33,207
Mr. G. Dixon (Liberal)	33,022
The Rev. Dr. Crosskey (Liberal)	32,669
Mr. W. J. Davis (Liberal)	32,241
The Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy (L)	31,094
Dr. Langford (Liberal)	28,521
Mr. C. Wallis (Liberal)	26,827
The Rev. R. B. Burges (Conservative)	24,030
Mr. W. H. Greening (Conservative)	23,998
Mr. G. H. Kenrick (Liberal)	22,256
The Rev. T. J. Haworth (Cons.)	21,132
Mr. J. Jones (Conservative)	20,467
The Rev. W. H. Poulton (C)	10,982
Mr. Thomas Wright (Radical)	2,044

At Bolton the friends of religious education have gained a great victory. Three years ago the Unsectarian party gained a majority, and have done what they could to crush the Church schools, but their policy has been sweepingly condemned, as will be seen by the following return of the polling:—

Rev. T. T. Berger (Church)	16,457
Rev. J. G. Doman (Church)	16,257
Captain G. Heaketh (Church)	15,363
Mr. J. D. Briscoe (Church)	15,095
Mr. J. Leach (Church)	14,851
Mr. J. Williams (Church)	14,737
Rev. D. O'Brien (Roman Catholic)	14,261
Mr. J. R. Barlow (School Board)	10,814
Rev. T. Allen (Roman Catholic)	10,597
Mr. J. Cooper (Unsectarian)	10,449
Rev. C. A. Berry (Unsectarian)	10,124
Mr. W. Abbatt (Unsectarian)	10,006
Mr. W. Haslam (Unsectarian)	9,997
Mr. R. N. Cottrill (Unsectarian)	9,827
Mr. J. T. Fielding (Unsectarian)	9,733

The Board is now constituted of six Churchmen, two Roman Catholic, and five Unsectarian members, being a gain of two for the Church party.

The polling at Bradford yielded the following results:—

Rev. T. J. Simpson (RC)	25,382
Miss E. Lupton (Indc.)	22,454
Mr. A. Priestman (L)	16,546
Mr. James Hanson (L)	15,605
Ald. John Hill (L)	15,484
Mr. A. B. Moorhouse (L)	15,348
Mr. S. P. Myers (L)	15,228
Rev. J. Cuckson (L)	15,180
Rev. Dr. Bardsley (Ch.)	15,174
Mr. M. Field (L)	15,031
Mr. A. Briggs (L)	14,842
Mr. R. Barr (Ch.)	14,025
Rev. V. J. Ryan (Ch.)	13,519
Rev. Dr. Aston (Ch.)	12,965
Mr. A. W. Robinson (Ch.)	12,704
Rev. J. Gallie (Ch.)	12,195
Mr. B. Broughton (Ch.)	11,347
Mr. Jewett (Property Owner)	1,395
Mr. E. Wood (Property Owner)	1,188

At Clay-lane the result of the election was:—

Mr. W. Thorpe (Churchman)	1,924
Mr. G. W. Turner (Churchman)	1,706
Mr. A. Milner (Churchman)	1,286
Mr. J. Haslam (Dissenter)	981
Mr. C. Binns (Churchman)	976
Mr. T. Wilkinson (Churchman)	874
Mr. T. D. Croudace (Churchman)	651
Mr. R. Bannister	386
Mr. J. Jones	331

At Coppenhall there were eight candidates for five seats, and the voting for the successful candidates was as follows:—

Rev. W. C. Reid (rector)	331
T. Smith (Independent Churchman)	265
G. Ellis (Churchman)	215
T. H. Heath (Nonconformist)	211
R. Palin (Churchman)	153

On the old Board the Nonconformists had a majority. Mr. Smith, although a strong Churchman, came out in opposition to the rector, of whose policy in going into the Board schools during school hours he disapproved.

A contest has again been avoided at Coventry, by the withdrawal of Mr. T. G. Beamish and Mr. W. Jeffs, the Independent candidates. The new Board will be composed as follows:—Mr. John Gulson (L),

Mr. William Franklin (L), Mr. John Bill (L), Mr. Lawrence S. Booth (L), Mr. John Dove Ellison (L), Mr. W. Tynes (C), Mr. W. Odell (C), Mr. F. Bird (C), Mr. John Sutton (C), Mr. Thomas Burbidge (C), and the Rev. Henry E. Moore (Roman Catholic).

At Otley there were nine candidates for the seven seats, and the voting conclusively shows that if the Church party had run another he would have been returned. This course would no doubt have been adopted had it not been that two Churchmen—Messrs. Brown and Garnett—were put forward as independent candidates. The voting was as follows:—

S. R. Anderson (Church)	1,284
H. Thornes (Church)...	1,268
M. Kelley (Roman Catholic) ...	1,082
J. Crossfield (Primitive Methodist)...	1,016
W. Lawson (L.)	802
S. H. Kerr (L.)	539
J. Johnston (L.)	609
J. Brown (Independent) ...	428
Jer. Garnet (Independent) ...	322

The result of the triennial election at Salford, where there was no contest, was:—

*Mr. Herbert Birley (Churchman).
*Mr. Joseph Rice (Churchman).
*Mr. F. H. Walmsley (Churchman).
*Mr. Richard Jones (Churchman).
*Mr. W. P. Fullagar (Churchman).
Mr. Richard Husband (Churchman).
Mr. Arthur Coventry (Churchman).
Mr. David Brown (Unsectarian).
Mr. W. E. A. Axon (Unsectarian).
*Mr. Peter Bury (Unsectarian).
*Mr. H. B. Harrison (Unsectarian).
Mr. Richard Hankinson (Unsectarian).
*Mr. John Lee (Unsectarian).
Rev. John Beesley (Roman Catholic).
Rev. James K. O'Doherty (Roman Catholic).

At Sheffield the new Board has been elected as follows:—

Charles Doncaster (Unsectarian) ...	17,614
John Wilson (Eclectic)	16,865
Henry Adams (Primitive Methodist)	16,246
S. H. Burrows (Wesleyan Reform)	13,843
Rev. J. Gilmore (Churchman) ...	11,910
Mrs. S. Ruth Wilson (Unsectarian)	11,786
W. E. Clegg (Unsectarian)	11,480
Rev. L. Burke (Roman Catholic) ...	11,263
J. D. Leader (Unsectarian)	11,110
H. J. Wilson (Unsectarian)... ...	10,829
Joseph Mellowes (Churchman) ...	10,170
B. Fletcher (Churchman)	9,429
S. H. Ward (Churchman)	9,278
J. N. Coombe (Churchman)... ...	9,128
Jonathan Taylor (Freethinker) ...	7,864

The Churchpeople failed to carry more than five candidates in consequence of divisions among themselves. On the eve of the polli ng the party literally fell to pieces, while the Unsectarians kept solidly together. The Board, as now constituted, though it shows a gain of one to the Churchmen, leaves them still in a decided minority. The old Wesleyans, who had two members in the late Board (one the chairman), are not represented at all, their only candidate (Alderman Fairburn) being fourth on the unsuccessful list.

At Wolverhampton the result of the triennial election was:—

*Rev. Canon Davis (R C)	4,642
Rev. S. C. Adam (Church)	4,575
Mr. John Marston (Church)	4,246
Mr. W. Giles (Church)	3,128
Miss Mander (Unsectarian)	2,982
Rev. E. M. Burney (Church) ...	2,073
*Mr. W. M. Fuller (Nonconformist)	2,891
Mr. J. Pearson (Church)	2,457
Mr. A. Hunter (Nonconformist) ...	2,283
*Mr. A. Weir (Nonconformist) ...	1,915
*Mr. W. Follows (Independent) ...	1,767
*Mr. W. Newman (Independent)	1,243
Mr. J. Southall (Independent)...	780
Mr. A. Freeman (Independent)	274

FUNERAL OF THE PROVOST OF ORIEL.

On Friday last, November 24, in the consecrated part of that ancient "Priestfield," which (originally granted to the Church of Rochester by the dotation of Ethelbert in the seventh century) was preserved to the cathedral twelve years ago by the exertions of the Provost himself, we laid his body to rest. The first portion of the service was in the Cathedral, and it was intended to begin at one o'clock; but the fall of a railway bridge at Bromley the previous evening (involving the unhappy loss of seven or eight lives) greatly delayed the train, and as very many friends were expected from Oxford and London, the family most kindly waited for an hour and a half—a sad addition to their sorrow at such a time, and somewhat trying to the very large number of persons assembled in the choir and nave. As none of those who travelled after a certain hour by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway arrived, after all, in time, it may be well to mention that the party which set out from Oriel consisted of:—Fellows of Oriel—the Rev. F. H. Hall, Dean; Mr. D. B. Munro, the Rev. Dr. Chase, Mr. E. Poste, Mr. J. J. Hooper, Mr. H. Parker, the Rev. A. G. Butler, Professor Bryce, M.P., the Rev. J. R. King, Mr. J. C. Wilson, the Rev. L. R. Phelps, Mr. F. C. Montague; fourteen Scholars and Exhibitioners of the College—the Dean of St. Paul's, Professor Earle, the Rev. W. M. Collett, the Rev. R. S. Mylne, Mr. E. A. Whitwell, Oriel College; eight college servants; the Provost of Queen's College, the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, late Warden of Wadham; the Bishop of Rochester, Archdeacon Cheetham, Mr. Vaughan Hawkins, Mr. E. L. Hawkins; and that among those who had this great disappointment were the Earl of Darnley, Professor Bonamy Price, Mr. C. H. Hawkins; the Rev. Walter Scott, and the Rev. C. A. Stevens. Those who did actually attend the funeral were Mrs. and Miss Hawkins, Miss Maud Hawkins, the Rev. Sir John Hawkins, the Rev. J. Buckle, Mr. Buckle, the Rev. R. Whiston, Mr. C. R. Foord, Mr. A. Rae Martin, the Rev. P. L. Claughton, General Erskine, Mr. G. H. Knight (Chapter Clerk), the Dean of Chichester, General Welman, Major Carpenter, General Forbes, the Mayor of Rochester (Mr. Naylor), Mr. Arnold, M. Charpentier, Drs. Bell, Blatherwick, and Blakeney, the Rev. Dr. Wood, Dr. Baily, Canons Cooke, Colson, Phelps, and Phillips, H. B. Stephens, H. J. Boys, J. G. Bingly, J. Bailey, C. H. Banning, H. C. Day, W. S. Hill, A. Simmonds, W. H. Jackson, C. J. Roberts, J. H. Drew, W. Lawrence, G. E. Peake, and other clergy and laity, including many ladies, and the sorrowing servants of the deceased.

The massive oak coffin, covered by lovely wreaths and crosses of flowers, was met in the nave by the Cathedral lay clerks, choristers, and clergy, and carried into the choir, Croft's funeral music being sung to Mr. Hopkins's beautiful accompaniment on the noble organ. The ever glorious Lesson was read by Canon Jelf, and then the bright and joyful hymn, "Jesus lives," was given with heart and voice by choir and congregation. The long line of carriages, and of people on foot, followed the hearse to the Cathedral cemetery, which is on very high ground, overlooking the picturesque windings of the Medway, and the hills which stand around. There by the grave in which the Provost's son had rested for twenty years, the rest of the service was read by the Very Rev. the Dean (Dr. Scott) and the Ven. Archdeacon Grant, and just before the Benediction, the Cathedral choir sang, with exquisite feeling and perfect harmony, the pathetic and cheering hymn, "Now the labourer's task is o'er," which went to the hearts of all, and lifted up their thankful praise for their revered old friend, called away in his ninety-fourth year, "to sleep in trust till the Resurrection day."

As the service ended, the rays of the setting sun, which a few minutes before had lit up the beauty of the flowers of God upon the coffin, shot up beneath the outspread bank of dark clouds a sort of visible "crown of glory" for that "hoary head" which had been always "found in the way of righteousness."

On Sunday the sermon in the morning—a most interesting one, full of truth and tenderness—was preached by the Dean on the words—"My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof; and he saw him no more;" and in the evening Canon Jelf described the old age of the Provost, and the love and respect which were felt for him, as illustrating the text, "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God." It seemed a most striking comment on the words when that great congregation stood up and listened in perfect silence to the "Dead March" in *Saul*, played most grandly by Mr. Hopkins, and bringing out in a wonderful way the solemn rest and happy hope of those who "die in the Lord."

(From the *Rochester Journal.*)

Edward Hawkins, the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, was almost the last of a body of eminent men who have not merely witnessed, but materially influenced, the thought and opinions of the age, and who took an active part in that religious movement which has changed the aspect of the Church of England during the last half-century. Born in 1789, six months before the taking of the Bastille, which virtually commenced the French Revolution; when George III. was ruling, with the youthful Pitt as Prime Minister; when the names of Nelson, Wellington, and Napoleon were yet uncelebrated, he seems to carry us back to a period of past history of which scarce a living trace remains.

His family was of ancient lineage, members of which held distinguished positions in the medical profession during the last century (when a baronetcy was conferred upon one of the number), and that distinction has been continued down to this generation in the persons of the late Dr. Francis Hawkins, and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins still living, who were younger brothers of the late Provost. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, he entered in due time as an undergraduate in St. John's College, Oxford, and in 1811 he gained the honour of a double First-Class in classics and mathematics. It is said he even then aspired to the high position he afterwards attained in Oriel College—at that date, as since, among the foremost of the Colleges, and in which he obtained a Fellowship in 1813. Be that as it may, he could not but advance in reputation and esteem, till in 1819 he was chosen to be Tutor of the College. Between that time and 1828, when he was elected Provost, he found himself associated with, and the friend of, Bishop Copleston, Archbishop Whately, Bishop Hampden, Davison, Arnold, Keble, Pusey, the Wilberforces, and of him who alone survives out of the brilliant group—Cardinal Newman.

The most stirring and public part of his career began with his Provostship, although his reputation and influence were all along recognised and felt in the University. Though grouped with so many eminent men, he ever held a distinctive character of his own. Even then the accuracy of his mind, his acute discernment, his independent judgment and religious earnestness were widely known. His sermons in the pulpit of St. Mary, marked by very careful and original thought, and by honest and thoroughly dispassionate investigation of the truth, together with his appeals to the young men in favour of purity of conduct—these, recommended by a singularly pleasing aspect, a clear, resonant voice, and grave, self-contained manner, still linger in the memories of some yet living. Throughout life, and in the contests he afterwards had, in the management of his college, or in the religious questions of the day, his independence, and exactness of mind, and his moral courage in asserting what he held to be true, were conspicuous. He submitted himself to no party or leader, but, as occasion seemed to require, confronted and even remonstrated with Arnold, as he did afterwards with Newman.

It is not the place here to touch upon the difficulties he early met with in the administratirn of his college. These undoubtedly sprang from, as they were the first mutterings of, that spirit of reform applied to collegiate life on the part of men of great capacity and even genius, thoroughly in earnest and laborious, and headed by one of transcendent power—a spirit of reform or revival which afterwards extended itself to religion, and spread itself with wonderful effect throughout the whole Church. It is enough to say that the Provost thought that his office and duty, and with them his usefulness, were invaded, and would be impaired; that he resolutely resisted the movement, and prevailed; and that he did this without sacrificing the esteem of his opponents, whatever they thought of his views and policy.

But long before this he had manifested the independence of his mind and the courage of his convictions in his religious teaching. In 1818, when he was not thirty, he preached a remarkable sermon on the "Use of Unauthoritative Tradition" (enlarged and published afterwards as a separate treatise), to which sermon Cardinal Newman in his *Apologia* refers, as having made so deep an impression on his mind, and as having given a new direction to his religious thoughts. In this sermon the preacher maintained the thesis that "the Church should carry down the *system*, but the Scripture should furnish the *proofs* of the Christian doctrines; that tradition should supply the Christian with the *arrangement*, but the Bible with the *substance* of Divine truth."

On the appearance of the *Apologia* containing the above confession of Dr. Newman, a clergyman wrote to the Provost (who related the story with some amusement), seriously rating him for having been the cause of the Cardinal's conversion to Rome twenty-seven years after the sermon was preached.

It evidenced great insight, and required no small courage in those days, when Evangelical teaching was commonly deemed all-sufficient, for a young man who was attached, and who continued to be attached to that school of religion, to enunciate a principle which certainly formed no part of that system of theology, and might be so asserted as to be at variance with it. But the acumen of the then Mr. Hawkins discerned a neglected truth, and he courageously asserted it. Again, in 1830, at the first visitation of the Bishop of London (Blomfield), he urged the same truth in a slightly varied form, arguing that "*Christianity is the religion neither of the Bible exclusively, nor of the Church exclusively, but of both.*" The same topic was afterwards enlarged and exhaustively treated in his Bampton Lectures of 1840.

By this time the religious movement which had commenced with the "Tracts for the Times" in 1833 was in its full flush of triumph. But the Provost remained true to his convictions. As he discerned, and sought to supply, the deficiency of the Evangelical system before, so now he discerned, and set himself to stem and restrain the excesses and dangers which he foresaw in the opposite or Catholic school. Hence his series of letters, some to Dr. Arnold, some to Bishop Wilberforce, and many others, which have been published in their biographies, and which will furnish food for thought to every student of theology for generations to come.

The same discrimination which led the Provost to take his stand on the moderate yet really comprehensive principles of the English Church evinced itself also in his discernment of character. The foresight with which he predicted the influence of Dr. Arnold on the Public School system, when he was a candidate for the head-mastership of Harrow, is now historical. But he displayed it in other instances, in which he exhibited not merely his insight into character but his resolute love of justice. At one of the college examinations (he himself related the circumstance) a young man was being hardly pressed and unfairly dealt with by one of the examiners in mathematics. The Provost's sense of justice was offended, and at the conclusion, turning to the young man, he said, "You have acquitted yourself well, sir; you are gifted with good understanding, and will succeed in whatever you apply yourself to." The young man was the present Lord Cranbrook, then Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

In all the transactions of life the same fairness of spirit, morally as well as intellectually, ever guided him. This temper has been feebly, and as we think disparagingly, called "moderation." It was an *unswerving love of justice.* Dr. Hawkins weighed everything in the balance of truth and right. This made him so trustworthy and faithful a counsellor; made him at times severe, though mostly he was so kindly. He would encourage merit and check forward presumption, just as he would convict a speaker of ignorance and lay bare a fallacy. This spirit made him also bountiful when occasion required; but never wasteful; freely hospitable, while abhorring ostentation. An instance of his generosity (the extent of which will never be known) is within the writer's knowledge. Attached to the Provostship was the living of Purley, in Essex, for which the Provost had to provide a curate, which he did, attaching to the post an unusually large stipend. Many years back a very worthy man held the charge, but was seized with paralysis, and of course had to retire. But the Provost continued to him his stipend till his death, some years later.

Surprise has sometimes been expressed that one so gifted and so highly qualified was not raised to some high position in the Church; and a journalist has, quite recently, while raising the same question, suggested the paradoxical answer, that he had too many friends among those in authority. Perhaps the writer meant to be sarcastic. The true reason is believed to be, that, besides never seeking such elevation, he was too independent for the taste of political leaders or partisans. Each question, each line of conduct, he would determine on its own merits *in foro conscientiæ.* Time-server he could never be. On Mr. Gladstone's first candidature for the representation of Oxford the Provost strongly opposed him. Ever afterwards he supported him. He was called inconsistent. In fact, he was only *just.* A distinguished and eminently fit man had been elected as member, and he thought such an one should not be displaced without adequate and strong reason. And it is pleasing to know that this eminent statesman has ever retained, and has recently expressed, his regard for his "respected friend."

After Oriel ceased to be the centre of the great religious movement, the Provost continued to administer his college with no unusual cause for anxiety. In the religious questions of the day he took his part, and, as the first Professor of Exegetical Theology, he prepared, with his usual acumen and research, several series of lectures, chiefly, it is believed, on the text and interpretation of Scripture, which the friends of theological scholarship may hope will some day be permitted to be given to the world. In the University pulpit, too, he periodically delivered sermons commonly published afterwards. They are all remarkable, and eminently useful, dealing chiefly with topics on which the minds of men were at the time employed, and on which thoughtful inquirer might need some guidance. Some of these topics were "The Duty, the Province, the Liberty of Private Judgment within the Church of England," in three sermons; "Considerations on the Athanasian Creed; "Our Debts to Cæsar and to God;" "The Duty of Weighing the Relative Importance of Religious Questions," &c.

We cannot be surprised that at eighty-five years of age the Provost felt the pressure of the hand of Time, and that he desired to be relieved from the arduous work in which he had been so long and so constantly engaged. In 1874, therefore, he availed himself of the new arrangements made for the University, and, a Vice-Provost being appointed withdrew from Oxford to his canonry in our cathedral. Although his "natural force" might be in some degree "abated," his mental vigour was still unimpaired, as is shown by his publishing so lately as 1882 some additional *Notes on Church and State*, on which subject he had written a short treatise some years before.

Since then he has been residing amongst us in his house in the Cathedral Precinct.

There, it is a consoling reflection to think that he has calmly, cheerfully, and happily been awaiting that which has come upon him, and for which he was so amply prepared. None could look on the reverend grey head without feelings of the deepest respect and love. He rarely moved beyond the Cathedral Precinct; but within it he would, as often as his own strength and the weather permitted, be found in the cathedral, and would receive various friends at his own residence. There he was ever glad to see them; and would converse cheerfully on the events of the day, or call to recollection reminiscences of former times, and of the vast number of distinguished men whose acquaintance he had formed and whose friendship he had won. For indeed few visited Oxford, during his time, without seeking to see the revered—we might indeed say the great—Provost of Oriel, and visitors to Rochester of any note or position were sure to offer him their respects, as one whose name was a household word in the Church.

If we were to attempt to select one feature as characterising his life-long course, it would be his *consistency* from first to last. Taking his writings from 1818 to beyond 1870, there is one uniform, consistent line of teaching, applied to various circumstances, and subjects, and classes of thought. Viewed doctrinally, that teaching may be described as Evangelical truth, controlled, and freed from its conventional trammels, by reason. And if we sought to designate his moral character in one expression (which it is almost presumptuous to do) we should say, he was eminently a *righteous* man. This secured to him so deep and lasting affection from such a varied group of friends as the great Mr. Wilberforce, Copleston, Whately, Arnold, Whewell, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir John Coleridge, and, we may add, Cardinal Newman. We believe that he was frequently consulted, always respectfully listened to, by the distinguished statesmen at the head of successive Governments. It is touching to receive now, from many men of high position and character, expressions of the obligations they have been under to him, at a critical time of their life, for his kindness, his advice, and, above all, his example. No fitter end could be ordained for such a life than that which has been granted to him. Gradually the cords of the tabernacle were unloosed. His failing eyesight for some time cut him off from one great source of enjoyment, but the constant care which the tenderest affection of those around him could bestow, lightened, as far as possible, the privations which are the portion of the aged. The friends who visited him, having known him in his former days of vigour and activity, were touched by the cheerful simplicity and kindliness that marked the full ripening of his character, and appeared to throw a gentle light over his last years. In his earlier days none was more prompt to maintain his contention, whatever it might be, or to indicate his dissatisfaction if it were necessary; but now there was a gentleness and simplicity, and even docility, which seemed the fruit and expression of a settled inward peace. We believe his end was just as he desired it should be; and not one ground of consolation and even of thankfulness on this account is wanting to his surviving relatives. The early and severe frost of the 15th of last month brought on a painful attack of the chest, which, however, subsided, and from the vigour of his constitution hopes were entertained that there might be no immediate return of the malady. The night of the 17th was, however, still more severe, and a second seizure supervened, which could not be resisted; and early on the 18th, apparently without pain, life ebbed away, so that at last he seemed rather to cease to live than to die. *Requiescat in pace.*

At a meeting of the Anthropological Institute, held on Tuesday night, at the rooms of the Society in St. Martin's-place, General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., presiding, Dr. W. G. Parker read a paper on the language and people of Madagascar, prefacing his paper with the observation that at the present moment the subject of Madagascar had a special interest, by reason of the fact that the Malagasy Ambassadors had very recently arrived in London after a sudden departure from Paris. Dr. Parker explained the formation of the Malagasy language, which he described as soft, musical, phonetic, and not difficult for a European to acquire; and he also explained certain peculiarities with regard to the Malagasy races, who are descended mainly from African marauders and Malay immigrants. The native religion is a sort of fetishism coupled with a belief in a supreme being and a future state, to which has been added in recent years among the Hovas the adoption of the Christian religion as a State religion, the rapid growth of religious and secular education, and the formation of a literature in the native language. With regard to the French designs upon the island, Dr. Parker contended that no sufficient grounds had been made out for the claims set up by the French Government, and held that in the interest of this country it was important for the island to remain in possession of a friendly and neutral Power. A short conversation followed.

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"That a fund be established in memory of Dr. Pusey, and devoted, in the first place, to the purchase of his library, and the provision of suitable buildings in Oxford bearing his name to contain it; and secondly, to an endowment for two or more clergymen, who shall act as Librarians and shall promote, in whatever way, the interests of theological study and religious life within the University; and that a sum of £50,000 be raised to give effect to the aforesaid scheme to be called 'DR. PUSEY MEMORIAL FUND.'

And further that trustees, and a large committee, be appointed to carry out the scheme."

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

One important step is, it appears, about to be taken in Egyptian affairs. The trial of ARABI is to be abandoned, and all the difficulties that persistence in the proceedings that have been commenced would raise will thus be avoided. The habit of inveterate blundering that in every department of its activity characterises Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government was admirably exemplified in the resolution to submit the question of ARABI'S guilt and responsibility for the Egyptian rebellion to an Egyptian tribunal. A short trial and sharp shrift would have been exceedingly convenient to all those who, in positions of authority both at Cairo and Constantinople, had so much to lose by the awkward revelations that ARABI had it in his power to make. But when it was found—owing to the scruples of Western civilisation—that it was impossible to put ARABI quietly out of the way, it was clear that nothing remained to be done but to bring to an end legal proceedings that would have ended in gravely compromising the interests, not only of individuals, but of Egypt and of England. As to the question of the reorganisation of the country, the progress towards a settlement appears slow. It is decided that the command of the Egyptian Army is not to be given to Colonel VALENTINE BAKER, who is, however, to be placed at the head of the force of Gendarmerie. The Egyptian Army will, it seems, be placed under a British General Officer, who, it is to be presumed, will be appointed by the English Government.

The House of Commons continues in a wearied fashion to discuss Mr. GLADSTONE'S new scheme of Parliamentary procedure. It is to be regretted that keener attention has not been bestowed upon the details of the new rules. But it is difficult to induce the general public to take an interest in, or to appreciate the importance of, regulations that require, perhaps, for their due apprehension a technical knowledge of the forms of the House. In the House of Commons itself the recognition of the impossibility of meeting effectually the brute votes with which Mr. GLADSTONE replies to arguments induces a not unnatural apathy. To those who, like Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, have persistently laboured to modify the many objectionable details of Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposals, no little credit is due. It is to be regretted that Mr. GLADSTONE has not consented to relegate the question of Grand Committees to the next Session of Parliament, when the subject might receive the exhaustive consideration that its importance calls for. The dangers of relegating the powers of the House of Commons to Committees packed by the Government of the day are very real. The certainty that measures will not be scrutinised under the new system with the same deliberation and minuteness that are at present forthcoming is obvious. English legislation is not so distinguished for its faultless perfection that any of the securities against errors and blunders can safely be dispensed with; but if the sole object of government is to pass rapidly a number of Bills, the new system may, it is possible to admit, have its advantages, as it will clearly accelerate the progress of the measures of a Ministry through Parliament. It is probable that the Session of Parliament will be brought to a close this afternoon, and the recess will doubtless last until the middle of February.

Once more the affected beliefs of Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government in the dawn of the pacification of Ireland have been rudely disturbed. The week has been marked by a series of assassinations in Dublin that serve to show that nothing has been done to reconcile the forces of anarchy. A constable, forming one of a party engaged in watching the movements of suspected men, was shot down in cold blood by a band of the desperadoes with whose freedom of action it seems that they interfered. Of even greater significance was the attempted murder of the foreman of the jury that returned a verdict of guilty in one of the cases of agrarian murder that were tried recently in Dublin. The object in each case was intimidation as much as vengeance. It is of the highest importance to terrify into inaction the forces that would be naturally arrayed on the side of law and order. Constables and jurors have to be informed of the danger of rendering themselves obnoxious to the revolutionary party. They have long since learnt how the present Government is accustomed to reward loyalty. In the meantime, incendiary speeches continue to be delivered by such men as Mr. DAVITT, Mr. HEALY, and Mr. REDMOND. As these speeches happen to have practically coincided with the last assassinations, the Government finds it necessary to take some notice of them. But the rigorous punishment of the men who have inspired Mr. GLADSTONE'S remedial legislation will certainly be avoided. The practical step that has been taken by the Government is to place Dublin by proclamation under the operation of the Curfew Law—all who are in the streets one hour before sunrise or one hour after sunset are liable to arrest. Mr. GLADSTONE still, however, is prepared to maintain that his Irish policy is not only sagacious, but successful—is as remarkable for its results in rendering the country tranquil and contented as it is distinguished for its elementary honesty and divine justice.

It is a striking recognition of the character of the political reputation that Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has within a brief space of time acquired, that he should be invited to become the Conservative candidate for the representation of Manchester. With Manchester Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has no local or personal connection, and the invitation is avowedly given because in the Member for Woodstock

men recognise one of the ablest and most vigorous leaders of the Conservative cause. The tribute is unquestionably merited. On all sides the political ability of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is acknowledged. And in the ranks of the Conservative party in the country it is not only the politician that is admired, but the policy of vigorous opposition which he pursues which is believed in. Upon the details of that policy there may be abundant reason for difference of opinion, for the spirit that animates it there is all but unanimous approval. Of the apathy of the Conservative Opposition in Parliament Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL complained in language of not undue severity. The Radical Government has spent its short existence in committing a series of scandalous administrative blunders, and in passing legislative measures that outrage all the principles upon which social order is established; but the Opposition has rarely been equal to the duties and responsibilities that have thus devolved upon it, and has been chiefly distinguished for an amiable anxiety to aid the Government in extricating itself from difficulties and dangers of its own devising. But the fault of Conservative apathy is not one that rests with the recognised leaders of the Party. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL would be the first to admit that the blame rests with the followers who will not follow when the leaders are quite prepared to lead. In the notorious case of the Arrears Bill, Lord SALISBURY in the House of Lords and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE in the House of Commons were deserted by the rank and file of the Party. There are Conservative leaders perhaps, however, to whom the strictures of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL apply. It is possible that the time is not far distant when the claims of some of those who hold places on the front benches will be rudely challenged by the masses of the Party, who are not swayed by consideration for individuals, but are simply intent upon the triumph of the cause for which they struggle and make sacrifices.

The feverish activity that the French Republic has suddenly displayed in seeking to extend French influence in distant quarters of the globe, and in elaborating a policy for the development of French colonisation, is likely to involve France in serious complications. The ease with which Tunis was annexed appears to have given the French Government the appetite for further adventures of a similar kind. The endeavour to extort concessions from Madagascar, and the open avowal of the intention to enforce by arms claims that have no moral justification, cannot be regarded with indifference by Great Britain. It is not too much to say that the Republican Government of France is making impossible the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries. The position taken up with regard to the Commercial Treaty, the attitude assumed in the affairs of Egypt, the aggression in Madagascar, are all things not calculated to strengthen the alliance of England with France. The assumption of a French protectorate over the region of Congo, the threatened hostilities in Tonquin, are further phases of French foreign policy that occasion disquiet. The French Republican Government is perhaps not indisposed to divert attention from its domestic difficulties; but the attempt, when it was made in the case of Tunis, did not meet with a success that should warrant its repetition. With a stagnant population, with burdened finances, with the menace of war always at its frontiers, and the evils of civil discord always present at home, it does not seem the part of wise statesmanship to accumulate chances of formidable complications abroad. But it is futile to expect wise statesmanship from the Ministries that, under the present *régime* in France, pass in an endless political procession before us. France is always confronted with the danger that if involved in fresh European hostilities the fragile fabric of colonies and dominions that it is striving to build up will be at once swept away, and that history will, in this respect, again repeat itself.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PARADISE.

Mr. GLADSTONE has at least one English characteristic—he does not know when he is beaten. The plainest evidence of facts will not induce him to recognise failure. To all the world it has long been manifest that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish policy has in no single respect fulfilled the sanguine and foolish anticipations with which it was entered upon. To anyone but Mr. GLADSTONE and the interested politicians who have been associated with him in the series of administrative and legislative blunders that have reduced Ireland to anarchy, it has long been acknowledged that the only result of the destruction of the Irish Church and the plunder of the Irish landlords, of estranging Irish loyalty and conciliating Irish sedition, has been to immeasurably aggravate all the evils under which Ireland labours. But Mr. GLADSTONE goes about affecting a blissful satisfaction with the work that he has accomplished, crying peace where there is no peace, and congratulating himself and his Party and the whole country upon the happy consequences of the application of Radical theories of government, in all their sublime disregard of common sense, common justice, and common honesty, to the sister island. It is only three weeks ago that Mr. GLADSTONE, speaking at the Mansion House, announced that the war which had been waged against anarchy was in great part won. A year ago "the question "was whether the foundations of social order "were to be broken up. Now, he ventured "to say, they were in little danger. The "doctrines of resistance to the law throughout "the land were scarcely heard. There was a "new tone of sentiment going abroad among "the people, and a disposition to seek in obe-"dience to the law and in respect for existing "institutions the ameliorations their lot still "requires."

On these follies of feeble optimism, the attempt to assassinate Justice LAWSON a couple of days later gave a striking commentary. And now the murder of a policeman and a juror, and the consequent reign of terror in Dublin, supply a terrible refutation of the illusions of sentimental politics. The truth remains that anarchy is rampant in Ireland, and that the party of revolution which found its opportunity in Mr. GLADSTONE'S accession to office maintains its terrible authority throughout the country.

For the revolutionary condition of Ireland there is only one real remedy—the dismissal of Mr. GLADSTONE from office and the emphatic repudiation by the English people of the disastrous Irish policy which Mr. GLADSTONE has carried out. So long as Mr. GLADSTONE remains in power to make concessions to seditious agitation, so long will seditious agitation flourish; so long as murder and outrage are found to be effective means for the extortion of socialistic demands and the advancement of treasonable principles, so long will officials, judges, jurors, and constables, landlords, bailiffs, and agents go in danger of their lives, and so long will the rights of property, as well as the lives of citizens, remain in the utmost jeopardy.

The latest action of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government in regard to the Land Act is at once an encouragement to agitation and a cynical affront to justice. The Land Commission have appointed valuers to assist them in estimating judicial rents. The result has been that the tenants have not received recently the reductions of rent that they were led to expect. An outcry was at once raised at the insufficient diminutions of the income of Irish landlords which under the hypocritical pretences of justice are being carried out. The Government has forthwith yielded to the agitation, and, dismissing all affectation of regarding the Irish Land Commission as a judicial body, treating it as if it were simply a Government department deputed to apportion part of the landlords' property to their tenants, has ordered the dismissal of the official valuers. It is practices such as these that render impossible the maintenance of the authority of the law in Ireland. It would be as well, even in the administration of a measure of flagrant dishonesty such as Mr. GLADSTONE'S Land Act, to preserve a semblance of respect for the judicial independence of the Commission. But there is no hesitation in taking a step which is an open confession that the Land Commission are but the tools of the Executive power.

It is satisfactory to find that the first result of the last outbreak of revolutionary crime in Ireland is to induce a spasmodic display of vigour on the part of the Government. Mr. TREVELYAN speaks in the language that Mr. FORSTER used to employ, to the great horror of English Radicalism, as to the necessity of stringent measures for the repression of lawlessness. Dublin is practically at present in a state of siege, and its citizens are liable to summary arrest if they are abroad a little before sunrise or a little after sunset. Mr. TREVELYAN is even going to endeavour to check seditious speeches, and Mr. HEALY and Mr. DAVITT are to be prohibited from the indulgence in inflammatory addresses to the excited people. But the sequel to this energy on behalf of law and order is not unlikely to be some fresh concessions to the criminal agitation. Mr. GLADSTONE may not improbably find in the latest murders arguments for a new Arrears Bill and an amendment of the Land Act.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The triennial elections for the London School Board have once more resulted in the return of a majority favourable to the so-called policy of the School Board—favourable, that is, to indifferentism in religion, socialism in politics, and extravagance in expenditure. The result is one that is to be deplored, and to be deplored the more deeply because it is abundantly evident that the disaster might have been avoided if it had not been for the prevailing apathy and the defective organisation that is a fatal obstacle to success in popular elections. The candidates who came forward on behalf of the School Board party spared no trouble in appealing to the constituencies they desired to represent, and were aided in their efforts by the zealous services of Radical election agencies. All those who profit directly or indirectly by the lavish outlay that the School Board has fostered in the past, naturally exerted themselves to secure a continuance of a similar *régime* in the future. The influence that the School Board exerts was entirely at the disposal of the candidates forming part of, or favourable to, the ruling majority. On the other hand, there were various individuals presenting themselves in a solitary and isolated fashion, and seeking the popular suffrages each for himself, with an independence that might be satisfactory to the candidate, but could only be disastrous to the cause. It was a work of difficulty to discover who the candidates were in each borough who might be trusted to represent the views of Churchmen and Conservatives. The list that was recommended to support in these columns was only drawn up after an expenditure of time and trouble that it is futile to expect electors will take for themselves. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the absence of leadership, the want of organisation, and the ignorance as to the views of the candidates, the party favourable to the cause of religious education polled a gross number of votes not far inferior to those given on behalf of the School Board policy.

As usual, the abstentions from voting were surprisingly large. It is, doubtless, the fact that they for the most part arise from indifference, but the indifference is due to the ignorance on the part of the electors of the real character of the issues at stake. And it must be admitted that no adequate efforts were made on the side of the Conservative Party to inform the constituencies of the precise principles on which the contest was to be fought out. The Radical candidates do not appear to have provoked much enthusiasm by their propositions to establish free education and higher elementary schools. The inducements thus offered both to the poorest classes and to classes occupying a considerably higher social position to vote for the School Board party appear for the present to have been comparatively ineffectual. But on future occasions similar and more serious efforts will doubtless be made to purchase votes with the ratepayers' money. The net result of the struggle has been to give the School Board party a majority of some seven votes, which is ample to preserve to it its opportunities for mischief.

The personal character of the elections is both interesting and important. It cannot be said that the new Board will be better constituted than the old. The School Board does not adequately represent the education and the intelligence of the metropolis. It is nothing less than a scandal to find that Dr. AVELING, who is the notorious ally of Mr. BRADLAUGH, should have been returned for Westminster. The disaster is one that respectable people, with a very little trouble, might have obviated. In his favour Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON has been rejected. On the whole, it is, perhaps, better that the policy of Radicalism should have a Dr. AVELING rather than a Mr. BUXTON for its representative. What Radicalism really means at least becomes evident to the densest capacities. In the City Sir REGINALD HANSON and Mr. RICHARDS have been elected, and will be distinct acquisitions to the Board; but there is no reason why a third candidate in the same interest should not have been returned. Sir ARTHUR HOBHOUSE will represent Philosophical Radicalism, and will doubtless be found in general harmony with the views that Dr. AVELING supports. The Roman Catholics have succeeded in returning Colonel PRENDERGAST, but Mr. CORRY has been defeated in Southwark. The Church is directly represented by the Rev. W. BARKER, the Rev. B. BELCHER, the Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, the Rev. W. WEBBER, the Rev. T. MORSE, the Rev. J. R. DIGGLE, and the Rev. C. D. LAURENCE. Dissent has for its chief champion the Rev. MARK WILKS. The Liberal working-men have not been fortunate, both Mr. GEORGE POTTER and Mr. CREMER having been decisively rejected. On the other hand, Mr. ROSS, a Conservative working-man, was returned at the head of the poll for Westminster.

The moral of the present elections is an obvious one. With energy and organisation on the part of the Church and Conservative Party it will be a comparatively easy task to return a majority. If so much has been done under adverse and discouraging circumstances, under more favourable auspices victory may be confidently anticipated. The sole hope for the future of religious education rests in the overthrow of the Radical control of metropolitan education. But to achieve success it will be necessary at once to supply the defects that the present defeat has revealed. Good candidates, with definite principles, unity of action, and skilful organisation are essential to a triumphant campaign in 1885.

It is proposed to establish a new monthly magazine entitled the *National Review*, that will be devoted to the discussion of the questions of the day from the point of view of the Conservative party. Amongst those who are actively interesting themselves in founding the new magazine, are the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Stanhope, Earl Lytton, Viscount Cranbrook, Mr. Arthur Balfour, M.P., Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Alfred Austin and Mr. W. J. Courthope. The first number of the *National Review* will probably appear on February 1, 1883.

An evidently inspired article appears in the Royalist journal *La Décentralisation*, of Lyons, on the subject of the tricoloured and white flags. The writer maintains that the white flag is the national standard, while the tricolour represents the Royal livery, and is the personal emblem of the Kings of France. This was expressly declared by Louis XVIII. in 1814.

The visit of the delegates from the English Trades Unions to Paris, and their cordial reception by the French Anarchists, is a significant fact, and adds one more to the already long chain of evidence as to the intimate connection existing between the party of Revolution at home and abroad.

From several parts of France we continue to receive accounts of Revolutionary outrages, such as the demolition of crosses and the explosion of dynamite. The insults offered to the inmates of religious houses by Government officials, and the efforts of Government functionaries to hinder religious education, are also numerous. There are not wanting, we are thankful to say, many evidences that public feeling is being steadily roused in the right direction.

An Irish correspondent writes:—"The fresh outrages in Dublin will do much to break up a nest of murderers; and it is to be hoped that they may be brought home to their real inspirers. The Executive must show themselves strong enough to track crime into high places—even to the benches of St. Stephen's."

Reviews.

O'DONOVAN'S MERV.*

The two volumes in which Mr. O'Donovan has recorded his wanderings around and beyond the Caspian during the three years 1879-81, including his five months' residence among the Tekkés of Merv, must take rank as the most interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of travel which the present season has produced. Public curiosity, stimulated by his letters to the *Daily News*, which were remarkable even among the many remarkable narratives of the modern special correspondent, and intensified by his very successful lecture at the Royal Geographical Society, will not be disappointed by the present outcome of his experiences in Central Asia. We must own that we have read it with unusual interest and pleasure, and one main difficulty in criticising these very delightful volumes arises from the number of passages which we had marked for extract or favourable comment, and from the rich store of graphic anecdote and picturesque description which is afforded to us in Mr. O'Donovan's pages. The illustrative anecdotes and narratives of personal adventure which lighten what we may call the historical basis of these volumes, not only add much to the reader's amusement, but fulfil the purpose with which they are introduced—which is that of conveying to the reader a vivid notion of the surroundings amid which the adventurous traveller was placed, and thus illustrating the character of the people with whom he had to deal. The picture thus drawn is not altogether a favourable one, and the insatiable appetite of the Turcoman, not

* *The Merv Oasis.* By Edmond O'Donovan. In Two Vols.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

only for banquets at which sheep's tails are the most popular dish, but also for the presents of goods or money without which it is impossible to make one's way in the East, is illustrated by innumerable examples. Mr. O'Donovan writes in a picturesque and vigorous style, and his most bitter critics cannot complain that he is ever dull. Nor does he in the volumes before us show many traces of that spirit of self-assertion, not to say bumptiousness, with which he is generally credited. His narrative is, on the contrary, marked with a modesty and absence of exaggeration which add much to the reader's pleasure. We may still be allowed to doubt whether he does not unconsciously represent the position which he attained among his Turcoman friends as more commanding than it actually was; and it is difficult to believe how, with his ignorance of the language and sundry other drawbacks, he could have attained to that pre-eminence as a member of the Merv Triumvirate which he claims for himself. We also believe that the reports of the Turcoman emissaries, who visited Candahar at the very time when Mr. O'Donovan was supposed to be installed in his position of almost despotic authority, as joint ruler with the Khans of the Toktamish and Otamish, were quite silent as to the unprecedented promotion conferred upon the *Daily News'* correspondent. It is also not a little curious that he should preserve so complete a silence as to the presence among the Mervli of another European who had preceded him as a sojourner in the tents of the Tekké Turcomans. If we are not mistaken a Frenchman had been in Merv for eighteen months before the time when Mr. O'Donovan paid that visit to his Tekké friends which he here represents as the first sojourn among them of any European visitor. But we would not desire to criticise too severely the claims of so amusing a writer to a position without precedent among the wild marauders of the Merv oasis. It is not unnatural for a special correspondent to magnify his office, and we may remember how the great Dr. W. H. Russell himself was regarded by the young Arminius. Accepting *cum grano* Mr. O'Donovan's account of his official dignities, and of the important political part in Central Asian affairs which he claims to have played, there is yet quite enough of non-controversial matter of deep interest and quite enough of vivid description of personal experiences, the accuracy of which we cannot doubt, to make the book before us most attractive—we may indeed say fascinating—reading.

The first of the two bulky volumes of which it consists is in the main introductory to the second volume, which relates to Merv itself and to the author's sojourn in that little-known oasis. But it contains much matter of interest, and few readers will be inclined to quarrel with Mr. O'Donovan for having prefixed it to his main narrative. It records his experiences of the Russian settlements on the eastern shores of the Caspian, and touches on the military operations directed against the Akhal Tekkés, commencing with the Turcoman raid upon the border post at Bannak—where Mr. O'Donovan happened to be accidentally present, and of which he gives a vigorous picture—and terminating with the capture of their stronghold at Geok Tepé. He also enters in his first volume into the border relations existing between Russians, Turcomans, and Persians, which are an important feature in the political question, and serve to explain the attitude of the Merv Turcoman. The gradual advance of Russia along both the southern and eastern coasts of the Caspian can hardly have been regarded with indifference by Persia; but the vigorous action of the subjects of the Czar in repressing piracy has conferred a considerable benefit on the subjects of the Shah, and the Russian officer who ran down some pirate vessels, and was decorated for it by the Persian Sovereign, has shown that the conversion of the Caspian into a Russian lake has not been without its advantages for the Persians in the neighbourhood. The most renowned sea robbers of the Caspian littoral have been converted into respectable members of society, and one old gentleman, a certain Moullah Dourdi, who was encountered by Mr. O'Donovan at Tchikislar, was a remarkable example of the converted pirate. He had become one of the principal commissariat contractors for the Russian camp, and in the respectable member of society—

> with his long robe of blue broad cloth, his coffee-coloured trousers of European cut, his European shoes showing immaculately white stockings, his black fur shako, a trifle less gigantic than that of his compatriots, and his well-cut face of grave though kindly expression,

it would have been difficult to recognise a former scourge of the seas. The border Persians were in abject fear of the Turcomans, and they hailed with delight the prospect of having the Russians as their neighbours instead of their former troublesome ones, and there is indeed reason to believe that, in accordance with the old fable of the "Horse and the Man," there was a secret understanding between the Persian and the Russian Governments in the Akhal Tekké and Merv affairs. Without attributing to the St. Petersburg Government a disinterested policy in the suppression of piracy in the Caspian and brigandage among the border tribes, there can be little doubt that the pressure of a firm hand may do much towards introducing security of trade in a country where hitherto making and repulsing raids had been the daily and never failing occupation of the able-bodied population on both sides, who followed the example of our own border ancestors, who—

> Sought the beeves which made their broth
> In Scotland and in England both.

In the district of Derguez, where the population is of Turkish origin, imported as military colonists by successive Sovereigns of Persia, and holding their lands by feudal tenure, the Governor was by no means so enthusiastic in favour of the Russians as most of the dwellers on the march lands. The fact was, that he made a good thing out of the forays of his wild neighbours upon the population of which he was the nominal protector, and out of the counter depredations of his own party, getting all the ransom money of the prisoners and no small share of the booty, while the losses fell upon the country people; so that it is said that he would have lost at least 3,000 tomauns of his income had marauding been suppressed. Upon this Mr. O'Donovan makes the following sensible reflections:—

> Such being the ideas of Persian officials, it is hard to see why the Tekkés should bear any especial blame for the marauding which so hampers the progress of Central Asia. To speak plainly, both sides cordially approve of the practice. Cattle-lifting and its attendant fighting are, in the minds of both Turcomans and Persian Turks, fully as respectable and much more exciting pursuits than is fox-hunting in an English sporting county. The chiefs could no doubt keep their people quiet, with the help of the Central Government, but they show no inclination to meddle with the popular tastes. Among the Tekkés there was no central power that could stop incursions save the general will of the nation, which leaned in quite the opposite direction. Each chief holds his authority by the good will of his tribe, and is quite dependent on the counsels of the *Ak-Saghal*, or white beards, for any course of action, and they, in turn, to ensure the acceptance of a project, must have the approval of the community at large. The chief depends for his support on his own flocks and herds, and receives no taxes or contributions from his subjects in any form. His authority rests on his personal influence, which is often based on his proved capacity as a leader of forays; and he has no means at his disposal to prevent his followers, even if he so desired, from engaging in the occupation which public opinion has long recognised as the best and most creditable employment for able-bodied men.
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> Whichever side should be held more to blame for the system of incessant marauding prevalent along the Persian border, there can be no doubt of its suppression being essential to the development of the really great resources of Central Asia. With clear highways, and secure communications, the former prosperity of the country could be easily restored and increased tenfold. The fertility of much of the soil is very great, as may be judged from what I have said of the border provinces of Persia; and the mineral resources I believe to be scarcely less. The suppression of brigandage can only be achieved by bringing the Turcoman nomads under the rule of a strong Government. This task has been attempted in vain by Persia. Early in the reign of the present Shah the conquest of Merv was undertaken, but the expedition was utterly routed by the fierce men of the plains. For two months subsequently the Tekkés were engaged in gathering the arms thrown away by the vanquished invaders, who left thirty pieces of artillery as substantial trophies of their defeat. Russia alone at present seems to be able to tame the predatory instincts of the nomads, and I think her rulers are fully alive to the importance of the task. Already they have put a stop to the slave trade, which used to be carried on in Khiva and Bokhara, and it is said that as many as forty thousand Persians have been liberated from slavery by their conquests. In fact, the opulent Turcomans all owed their wealth to this traffic in human beings, and its suppression has done much to reconcile the Persian population to the further advance of the Muscovites. How all this will end it is not easy to predict. The Russian conquest of Akhal Tekkés will certainly be beneficial, in a commercial sense, to both Persia and Central Asia. In other respects, different views will be taken of the situation, according to the temperaments and leanings of different individuals. The question of the Persian "frontier" is sure to come up before the lapse of many years. I have already spoken of the hazy views entertained on the subject by the Persian Government itself, and personal examination on the spot convinced me that the Sipah Salar had good grounds for declining to lay down accurately the bounds of his master's dominions. Beyond Dergues lies a district inhabited by Turcomans, who have given a sort of nominal submission to the Shah, in order to escape the depredations of the Turkish border cavalry. The inhabitants of some of the villages pay a tribute of corn; others are merely regarded as Persian subjects, in order that the chiefs may be held responsible for the good behaviour of their people. When one of these frontier tribes leaves its abode, or declines to pay tribute, the boundary shifts inwards. When a tribe, hitherto independent, finds it to its interest to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Shah, the boundary is advanced outwards. Should Russian power be once firmly established, in place of the Tekké authority, it would not be difficult to foretell who will profit by this vagueness of the boundary lines.

These considerations go far to explain the state of society into which Mr. O'Donovan was introduced when, after having failed to obtain leave to accompany General Skobeleff on his expedition against the Turcomans, he determined to shift for himself, and make his own way to Merv. We have not space to dwell on his varied experiences before reaching the collection of the tents of the wandering Turcomans which has now taken the place of the ancient city of Merv, once styled the Queen of the World; his troitka drive, compared with which his former experience of going into action seated upon the tumbril of a field-gun galloping over a rough stony plain was luxurious ease; his journey over an apparently interminable plain, always presenting the same characteristic features, where camel and mule bones bleaching in the sun strewed every foot of the way, and no living beings, save the traveller and his companions, were to be seen; his three months' impatient sojourn at Tchikislar, from which he was banished by the Russian authorities; the long weary days of his detention in the kibitkas at Gumush Tepé; the monotony of the ghastly waste of the vast salt expanse, "white and even as a new snow field" at the top of the Atterek delta; his visit to Asterabad, the old Persian city, from the ramparts of which the traveller looked forth on one of the most beautiful and luxuriant scenes he had ever witnessed; and his stay at Teheran itself, with its ramparts "a bad "imitation of those of Paris," and its gates neatly ornamented with enamelled bricks and tile pictures. The Persian city, as Mr. O'Donovan says with truth,

> practically speaking, with its Italian police, its Austrian-trained soldiery, its Russian-taught Cossacks, its macadamised thoroughfares, its electric light, and its two *cafés*, has ceased to belong to the realms of romance;

And yet this same city, as he says with no less truth,

carries the traveller from older and more practical climes back to the days when he read the *Arabian Nights* and gloated over the exploits of the Caliph Haroun-Alraschid.

But from among the many vigorous and picturesque word-paintings of his adventures in the course of his perilous journey we may quote the following, which describes the weird cavalcade of pilgrims in whose company Mr. O'Donovan travelled from Shahrood to the Akhal Tekké border:—

> At ten o'clock we were all in motion, but it was a good hour before we got clear of the camping ground. The artillery bugle sounded three times, to give us warning of the departure of the escort. Everyone wanted to be as near as possible to the cannon, so that nobody was willing to go forward or to hold back. As a result I found myself and my horse standing in a stream of water, jammed in between *kedjavés* full of women, mule-litters, and camels. Close in front of me was a collection of coffins, containing putrefying human bodies, fastened across the backs of asses, and smelling horribly. They were the remains of people who had left money enough to secure their being interred close to the sacred precincts at Meshed, and were being brought from heaven knows what far-off corner of Persia. Slowly and with difficulty I forced my way through the throng; for the ground was very irregular, and, though torches, lanterns, and fires blazed on every side, the press was too close to let one catch a glimpse of them. Outside the radius of the firelight all was nearly pitch dark, for the moon had not yet risen, and the stars shed but a dim light in the flare of the fires. My horse had got out of the stream on to what seemed a narrow footpath. After a few minutes I felt myself getting strangely elevated above the people on each side of me. I halted until a light was brought, and then discovered that I was on the top of a mud wall four feet high. In a few minutes more I should have been twelve feet from the ground, on the top of a wall but two feet thick, a rather awkward place for an equestrian in the dark. I mention this by way of indicating how difficult, under the circumstances, the movement of five thousand men, women, and children, with their beasts of burden, must have been, especially when there was not a trace of a road, or any central directing command. One would have supposed that as Government went to the trouble of providing a military escort, it would also have appointed some director or *caravan bashi* to marshal the proceedings. Notwithstanding the eager desire to be near the all-powerful and all-protecting piece of artillery, the force of circumstances at last compelled the seething mass of human beings and beasts to defile in the required direction. Close by on our right were the two main peaks of the Maiamai range of hills overhanging the town, and looming darkly against the star-sprinkled sky. The track we followed lay along their northern flank and rose gradually to the dreaded defile some ten miles away. The road was rough and disagreeable in the extreme. Long sharp ribs of rock running parallel to each other protruded like chisel edges. Boulders, holes, and trenches abounded. As the eye became accustomed to the dim starlight, one could make out, little by little, the details of the struggling, stumbling column. One was nigh suffocated by the dust thrown up by so many thousand trampling feet. The entire caravan could not have covered less than a couple of miles of road, and a strange sight it presented as I rode as quickly as possible along its flank, trying to reach the head, in order to be out of the way of the dust and the pestilential smell from the coffins, which, instead of being kept together and in the rear, were mixed up and down the columns with the mules and camels, the dead in their coffins each moment jostling and elbowing the living in their litters and *kedjavés*. How those who were forced to jog along in company with these ghastly neighbours, and to bear the general din around them, stood the combined noise and smell, not to speak of the dust, I cannot conceive. The uproar was outrageous. Each mule, besides carrying a pair of litters, one containing some stout old hadji, and the other his wife and a couple of children, was further handicapped by an enormous pair of cylindrical bronze bells, hung from the bottoms of the litters; many had half-a-dozen smaller ones each. At one time I got blocked among the litters close to the rear of the gun, where the noise was simply hideous. The big bronze bells crashed and boomed; the smaller ones jangled, ever so many thousand all at once; the gun jolted noisily over the rough path; hadjis shouted, asses brayed, and mules vocalised in their own particular fashion. It was like being shut up in the belfry of some Cathedral in which the ringers are at work, in company with the concentrated noonday noises of the busiest street of the metropolis. Almost every mounted pilgrim was whirling the little fire-cup by which he ignited charcoal for his *kalioun*, this time not with a view of smoking, but of illuminating the ground beneath his horse's feet, and so keeping out of the pitfalls which occurred at every step. The whole dark line resembled some gigantic train of waggons with blazing fiery wheels. The impalpable white dust boiled upwards in swaying columns like the steam of twenty locomotive engines. The hollow clang of the camel bells, and the fiendish tearing groans of the camels, as they stalked swingingly along, laden with tents, boxes, and litters, joined in happy unison. Behind and in front of the gun, with its six horses, were two score of infantry, mounted on small asses. The men were rather big, and the asses the most diminutive that I ever saw. In the faint starlight their general effect was that of a number of four-legged men scrambling over the stones, and bearing long hayforks over their shoulders. A superstitious stranger, coming suddenly upon this weird-looking procession, might easily take it, with its unearthly sounds, flaming circles, and foully-smelling coffins, for some infernal troupe issuing from the bowels of the sable hill hard by, to indulge in a Satanic promenade during the witching hours of the night.

There can be little wonder that there should have been a regular stampede and no little noise when the motley crew drew near to the ravine in which they would be exposed to the attacks of the fierce Turcomans whom they so much dreaded; and Mr. O'Donovan, who had seen the evacuation of Tolosa by the Liberals during the Carlist investment, the flight of the routed Turkish army from the field of the Aladja Dagh to Kars, and many other scenes of confusion, is compelled to own that the rush of hadjis through the Maiamai pass bore away the palm for confusion and uproar. Shortly after this he separated from the caravan and made his way to Merv, and the second volume of his book describes at considerable length, though without anything which is superfluous or wearisome to the reader, his sojourn among the Tekké Turcomans. He was at first received with considerable suspicion as a Russian spy, then the impression got abroad that he was an emissary of England and of the "Kompani," as the Indian Government is still called, and finally his hosts were so impressed with the belief that he represented the majesty of the English Padishah, that they elected him, despite his protest, to the dignity of a member of the Triumvirate which ruled the Oasis. The other two members were the Khans of the Toktamish and the Otamish, the hereditary rulers of the Mervli, who had for a time abdicated their function in favour of Kadjar Khan, the "Ichthyar," as he was called, of Merv at the time of Mr. O'Donovan's arrival at the present capital of the Oasis. This is called Kouchad Khan Kali, after the last great autocrat of Merv, and is in strange contrast with the ancient cities of which the ruins still exist, and a most interesting description of them is given by the author. Very little more than a nomad camp, it is also curious to observe how far removed it is from the dam at Benti, on which depends the whole system of irrigation which has rescued Merv from the desolate barrenness of the surrounding desert. The whole account of his sojourn among the wild marauders of Merv is full of interest, and the truth of the quotation, "Uneasy rests the head which wears a "crown," is exemplified by the experience of this worthy member of the Triumvirate. He had the greatest difficulty in making his escape from his subjects, and only succeeded in doing so by persuading them that his presence at Meshed was necessary to advocate their interests at a forthcoming meeting of Ambassadors of the Great Powers. When he had at last succeeded in persuading his colleagues in authority to let him go on the receipt of an official reply from the British Minister at Teheran, he determined to pass the interval while awaiting that reply in the most agreeable manner, and his experiences of these last few days of his sojourn convey a graphic picture of the people among whom he was thrown:—

> I intended to devote myself to writing up my notes and *souvenirs* of Merv; but I found myself very much in the situation of Robinson Crusoe. My small supply of ink was rapidly drawing to an end, and my pens had become thoroughly impracticable, and I had caught one of my servants in the act of extracting a thorn from the sole of his foot with my last steel pen. My paper, also, was exhausted; and I was compelled to have recourse to the curious parchment-like material brought from Bokhara, and known as *ypek kagus* (silk paper), which in texture closely resembles the note paper of the last century, with its distinct water-marks, but is, unlike the latter, highly glazed. I could never learn whether the paper was manufactured from the refuse of silk fibre, or from the mulberry bark, but I am inclined to the belief that it is made from the latter.
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> It was all very well to resolve to take notes and write, but in practice this was not so easy. The general impression was that my stay at Merv was drawing to a close. All manner of people fancied themselves entitled to call upon me, and to sit all day long in my *ev*. Many a weary day did I pass, surrounded by these Turcomans, whose conically-formed crania, swelling at the base, and tapering almost to a point backwards, indicated egotism, firmness, and ferocity. I tried to put the best face on matters, and to appear cheerful and agreeable. I had not the least desire for the company of these Turcomans; but still, when they came in, I was supposed to give up work, and devote all my attention to my visitors. Again and again I told my servants to explain to everyone who called that unless he had some particular business with me I would rather be left alone; but all in vain. The crowd continued undiminished. Sometimes, when, in defiance of Turcoman etiquette, notwithstanding the concourse of people sitting round, I continued my note-taking and writing, some one would lay his hand upon my paper, and say, "Khan, when you and I are here, there are two present; but when you are engaged with this" (pointing to the writing materials) "there is but one." On one or two occasions I said that that was quite true; but asked them to recollect that I did not desire them to call upon me, and informed them that I had a great deal with which to occupy myself. This produced a rather morose silence on the part of the whole company.
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> One of the most disagreeable results of these constant visits of large bodies of Turcomans was that I was forced to spend entire days without food or tea, or else share it with the two dozen persons who ordinarily, at any given hour of the day, were seated upon my carpet. The utter weariness of the situation was inexpressible, and through these long dreary days of persecution nothing supported me save the hope that I should speedily take my departure for Meshed. "It is worth while having been persecuted by a bore, to experience the relief of his departure; it is worth while to have suffered tooth-ache, to know the enjoyment which accompanies its cessation; and it is well worth while to have lived among the Tekkés, to know the ecstatic delight of parting company with them." Such is one of the passages written by me in my diary during these days of *ennui* and annoyance. Sometimes, in sheer despair, I was forced to order numerous copper jugs of green tea, in the hope that it would stop the incessant gabble and senseless questioning to which I was subjected. Notwithstanding the disastrously high price of both tea and sugar at Merv, I preferred supplying a hundred people daily with this delicacy to undergoing the ordeal of listening to their inane talk and being obliged to answer their meaningless questions.
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> To people in these countries it may seem that, on an occasion like this, to feel aggrieved at the amount of tea and sugar spent upon my self-invited guests was to be rather over-economical in spirit; but it must be remembered that on the borders of Afghanistan it was a question of fifteen to twenty shillings daily, and that, too, at a time when my available financial resources were of a very limited nature. I was obliged to follow the example of Kadjar, and the other Khans, and keep the sugar, if not altogether in my pocket, at least under my own immediate jurisdiction, for these people treated the things set before them very much as they would the sheep or camels of the Derguezli or Persians.
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> Here is another extract from my diary: "Locusts would be more merciful on one's sugar than these Mervli. They fill their bowls and their pockets, and, when a stone weight has disappeared in a twinkling, and one apologises for having no more, he is coolly informed that there is plenty to be had at the bazaar." It was not alone in the matter of tea and sugar that I was victimised. In these latter days, as soon as one had made a purchase even of hay and clover it was known, by some species of intuition, all over the place, and a flock of harpies were to the fore, borrowing armfuls of fodder and nose-bags of barley, never having the least intention of repaying them.
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> I lay a certain emphasis upon these peculiarities of the Turcomans, for, as I have already remarked in these pages, no one could be more generous to the penniless fakir or poor traveller crossing their territory. It is only when some one having the reputation of being wealthy comes among them that all their covetous instincts come to the fore. I have no doubt that, had I been among them in the capacity of a bare-footed traveller on my way to Bokhara, I should have received every hospitality, and that they would have deprived themselves of tea and

sugar to give it to me; but the inbred instinct of depriving another of something shows itself when any one of standing comes amongst them. I have seen Indian fakirs pass across the oasis, and I can guarantee that, notwithstanding their non-Mussulman tenets, the manner in which they were received, as regards food and lodging, would bear favourable comparison to that in which one of their own clansmen would be treated.

Many Turcomans are said to have two and three camel-loads apiece of gold and silver stowed away; but, if this were so, I must say that they showed an amazing capacity for keeping every external evidence of the fact out of sight, in the presence of anyone who could afford to give them so much as sixpence. For instance, I have known Baba Khan, who, as the son of old Kouchid, must have had very large sums of money bequeathed to him, send up to me for fifteen or twenty kraus wherewith to buy meat and tumbaki for his guests.

There was one unfailing characteristic which I noticed among my visitors, no matter to what class or grade in life they belonged. No one was willing to allow that he was a simple individual who gained his livelihood by ordinary industry as a shepherd, or agriculturist, or trador. He was a Khan, a Bey, a Serdar, anything but a peaceable person. He seemed to despise the idea of making his living in an ordinary manner. Those who were really nothing but professional robbers, as most of the "Serdars" were, were counted among the minor aristocracy of the place; and, as a rule, the glories of the Khans were based upon traditions of what their ancestors had done in the way of murder and pillage, and actual knowledge of their own exploits in the same direction. I suppose they are hardly to be blamed, as the same idea seems, indirectly, to be held in more civilised countries, where a trader no sooner reaches a certain pitch of prosperity than he wishes to disassociate himself from the means whereby his wealth has been acquired. Human nature is pretty much the same all the world over.

The worst of my visitors was that largely interspersed among them was a class known, even among the Mervli, as *ogri* (thieves), who, I supposed, would correspond to the criminal classes in this country, if thievery were looked upon in strictly the same light as here. Mingled with the more respectable of the inhabitants, they would come to my *ev*, purloin my spoons and knives, take sugar out of my saddle-bags when I was not looking, and even steal my slippers; but they would look monstrously indignant if I did but hint that they had done so, or alluded distantly to restitution as an acceptable course of action on their part.

With this somewhat lengthy extract we must conclude our notice of Mr. O'Donovan's most interesting book, though there are many other passages on which we had intended to comment, in order to convey some idea of the variety and value of its contents. We have, however, already outrun our space, and can do no more than commend this—which it is not too much to call the book of the season—most heartily to the attention of all our readers.

FLETCHER OF MADELEY.*

Conspicuous among the mission preachers of the last century towers the form of the venerable and saintly vicar of Madeley in Shropshire. Under the somewhat affected title of *Wesley's Designated Successor*, Mr. Tyerman, who has already published other biographies of persons connected with the early days of Methodism, has prepared an interesting memoir of John de la Flechere, as he signed his name in early life—John Fletcher, as he is known in the religious history of the last century and among the people for whom he long laboured. Born of a noble family in Switzerland and destined for the Presbyterian Ministry there, his repugnance to the Calvinian dogma, into which the scriptural doctrine of Predestination was hardened, compelled him to relinquish this wish of his parents; and, after hesitating between one or two professions, and failing in obtaining a commission in the army, he came to this country as tutor in the family of Mr. Thomas Hill, of Ternhall in Shropshire, where he remained until the sons no longer required his services. Having taken orders in the English Church, he was offered the living of Dunham in Cheshire by its patron, with the recommendation that "the parish is small, the duty "light, the income good, and it is situated in "a fine healthy sporting country." These proved no recommendations to the young and single-minded tutor. Fletcher refused it on the grounds that the duty was too light and the income too large; he accepted joyfully, in lieu of this "desirable benefice," the living of Madeley, with an income about a fourth of that of Dunham, and a population rougher, more neglected, and ten times the amount in number. The charge of Madeley proved to be laborious; but, notwithstanding this and the poverty of its emolument, the fact that it was tenanted by rough, ungodly, because unheeded, sinners, was an attraction, almost a fascination, for the simple-hearted priest. In this sphere he laboured contentedly for the rest of his life, and here he died in the very odour of sanctity after an incumbency of twenty-five years. The vicar of Madely was an earnest supporter of the religious movement in the Church which gave birth both to the Wesleyan schism and the Evangelical revival. His piety was so generally acknowledged, his abilities were so conspicuous, and his influence so extensive, that John Wesley desired to secure his consent to fill the place which he occupied as the autocrat of Methodism. From this post the humility, perhaps a suspicion of the goal to which the Methodist movement was tending, made him shrink, and Fletcher declined the tempting proposal. He died, however, from a fever contracted in the performance of his parochial duties, before the death either of Charles or of John Wesley. This is the life which Mr. Tyerman has written in the volume before us.

A more extended biography of Fletcher than had hitherto been written deserved publication. His position was one of much influence in the Evangelical revival towards the close of the last century; and though that influence was chiefly felt within the limits of Wesleyanism, it was recognised beyond this somewhat narrow pale. A saintly character, even if identified with party more than with mankind, is not without interest to those without his more immediate circle. However unconsciously, he benefits by his example; he blesses by his hidden excellences a much larger body than he comes in contact with, and for this reason this biography is one which often interests others beside those composing his own immediate surroundings. Fletcher's life is one feature in the religious history of the last century; his influence is one which transcends that century. Of him Mr. Overton says: "Never perhaps since the rise of Chris-"tianity has the mind which was in Christ Jesus "been more faithfully copied than it was in "the vicar of Madeley. To say that he was "a good Christian is saying too little. He was more "than Christian, he was Christlike." (*The English Church in the Nineteenth Century*, ii., 113.) "Wesley," says Southey, in his life of the founder of Methodism, "had the temper and "talents of a statesman. In the Romish Church he "would have been a general, if not the founder, of "an Order; or he might have held a distinguished "place in history as a Cardinal or a Pope. Fletcher "in any community would have been a saint.' (*Life of Wesley*, chap. xxx.) The same author tells us that, in his judgment, "No age or country "has ever produced a man of more fervent piety "or more perfect charity; no Church has ever "possessed a more Apostolic minister." Other testimonies might be cited as to the impression which the life of Fletcher left upon his contemporaries and upon subsequent writers. These, however, must suffice.

Mr. Tyerman in his preface deprecates criticism on the ground that he possesses "no "artistic talent." Though his volume has obvious defects, we are glad that he has prepared it for the press, though we are of opinion that a life—we will not say such as John Wesley published, the only biography, Mr. Tyerman tells us, "which "he ever wrote," but—of the length to which Mr. Wesley limited himself, would on the whole have better kept alive the memory of the saintly vicar of Madeley than a volume in which necessarily the hero is lost in the details with which his biographer seeks to do him honour. We have in this volume too much—far too much—of the squabbles and controversial writings, often verging on, if not sometimes reaching, the scandalous, between Wesley and Toplady and the Papess of Evangelicism, Selina Countess of Huntingdon, and a host of other light-armed and light-headed partisans, male and female, into whose ranks Fletcher, good man, was drawn, and whose writings and quarrels may well, with advantage to the cause of religion and the reputation of all concerned, be now forgotten. A *Life of Fletcher*, which should not greatly exceed in bulk those classical biographies which Isaak Walton wrote, which all England continues to read, and which will never grow old, would have depicted the character of Fletcher sufficiently in detail and have better preserved his memory. We should have escaped in such a volume the notices of "good," "honest," "great" Methodists who obeyed the wish of Wesley and as a reward are thus decorated, but of whom subsequent generations will care nothing, and the life and death of Fletcher would have stood out in greater relief from being unencumbered with these desultory notices. If the controversies of the Supralapsarians and Sublapsarians could not be wholly omitted in the life of the author of *Checks to Antonomians*, they deserve to occupy a far smaller space than is devoted to them in this volume. They prove—painfully prove—the dictum of Mr. Tyerman, that the early Methodists were distinguished for more zeal than charity; this, however, is all but inseparable from strong emotions and great undirected enthusiasm, and may be regretted, but cannot be a matter of surprise, hardly perhaps of very great blame.

Incidentally, the volume of Mr. Tyerman reflects much light upon the early history of Methodism. It appears to us, after a careful reading of the volume, that the opposition to, the persecution of, Wesley and his followers was far less than is sometimes asserted—not greater, indeed, than falls to the lot of all innovators, be their innovations good or bad—not greater certainly than has been experienced by innovators in our own days. The Bishops of those days were more tolerant, indeed, than some Bishops of the present generation—greatly more tolerant, for example, than the writer of the article on Doctor Pusey in the last number of the *Quarterly* is prepared to be. Again, we own to being somewhat surprised at the fact which is brought out in this volume of the large number of Mr. Wesley's individual disciples, the students whom he reared, and the preachers who went forth at his bidding to preach and to teach, but who afterwards sought and obtained orders within the borders of the English Church. So far from the separation of the Methodists having taken place as a consequence of the active opposition or persecution which they encountered, it is clear that this happened after almost all opposition had ceased. How far Mr. Wesley was—even after that persecution, so called, had ended—from contemplating the schism which took place at his death, which began to be prepared for, indeed, when his influence with the Wesleyans first diminished, and in exact proportion to the diminution of that influence, is illustrated by a resolution of the Wesleyan Conference of August, 1770, which is new to us; it directs, "That no itinerant preacher "should be so appointed to preach on Sundays "as to keep him from church above two Sundays "in four." (*Tyerman*, p. 169). These and other incidental notices, though not without their value, we suppose, to Wesleyans in general, somewhat obscure the lines of that saintly character presented to us in this volume, and compel us again to suggest that a life written in the spirit of the good old angler, Izaak Walton, and at such a length as that taken up by him in his biographies of Hooker or of Herbert, would more fittingly preserve alive the memory of John Fletcher of Madeley.

* *Wesley's Designated Successor: the Life, Letters, and Literary Labours of the Rev. John William Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, Shropshire.* By Rev. L. Tyerman.—London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1882.

POETRY.

There is so much true poetry in *Storm Drift*, a collection of poems and sonnets by H. E. Clarke (David Bogue), that we wish we could accord it unqualified praise. Unhappily, the duty of a critic, is not only to admire what is good, but to point out what appears to him to be bad; and, truth to tell, there is much that, to our thinking, is bad in the book of poems now under notice. On the principle of "business first, pleasure afterwards," let us blame before we praise. To begin with, there is a bitter and unwholesome vein running through the collection that is both unpleasant and unhealthy. Some of the pieces are almost repulsive—notably "The Craven's Tragedy," which we cannot but wish the author had left unwritten. Surely no good purpose can be served by imagining (and laying bare the fruits of our imagination) such odious cowardice as that of a man who taken prisoner by his enemy, offers to give up his own dearly-loved wife to that enemy's desires rather than sacrifice his life which is in danger. The only parallel to this character we can remember in fiction is that of Claudio in *Measure for Measure;* and to Shakespeare much may be forgiven, especially when we take to heart the moral which he inculcates. But "The Craven's Tragedy" is altogether revolting, and is a most disagreeable production of a morbid imagination. Again, "The "Marshal's Triumph," though not open to the same objection as "The Craven's Tragedy," is strained and ungrateful. A great deal of what is meant to be pathos is on the level of bathos—as, for instance, when the Marshal, feeling the ill-effects of a prolonged triumphal reception, says, "Two hours I sat in the cold and wet." We might multiply these instances, but will turn to "A "Heretic Martyr," "Condemned," and "A Lost "Letter," all of which are, we think, unequal and unworthy of the author's powers. "A Story of Salermo," too, is by no means "*sans reproche*." It contains many descriptions and details which belong to what is called the Swinburne school in poetry, and which are by no means of an edifying character. But now we may, with a clear conscience, cease from censure, and most freely and delightedly give hearty praise to many of Mr. Clarke's poems. "A Rebel Riding Song," "Light Love," "Failure," "Two Years Ago," "The Journey's End," and many others, are exquisitely and most movingly written. "Light Love"—albeit, the poet treads on somewhat dangerous ground—is positively charming, and "The Journey's End" is so true to nature—if to one of Nature's saddest phases—that we quote a verse or two, in order to give some idea of the poem:—

The old man chirps on the settle—
Cheerily chirpeth he;
Tells the old tales to his wife,
Says he's been happy in life,
And boasts of his youthful mettle
To the grandson on his knee.

* * *

The old man watches the shadows,
Silently watches them grow;
His wife lies under the mould,
And the old tales rest untold,
And the children play in the meadows,
And the young men reap and sow.

* * *

They seem to have too much leisure,
He had to toil for his bread;
Nought's as it used to be,
They all know better than he;
He is only spoiling their pleasure,
And he creeps away to bed.

* * *

The old man smiles in his slumber,
At morn he doth not wake;
He lies with a tranquil brow,
Happy and peaceful now,
Free from all care and cumber
In the sleep no morn can break.

Few could read the entire book with dry eyes, and for our own part we admit that our emotions have hardly been so stirred since we began to read poetry in the days of our youth. Mr. Clarke is a genuine poet, and we trust he may not consider it an impertinence if we venture to hope that when his next poems see the light—we trust at no distant day—a more manly and resigned, as well as a more reverent tone, may take the place of the morbid fancy or the melancholy reflections which have so strongly tinged *Storm Drift*.

Messrs. Maxwell's cheap reprint of Mr. Percy B. St. John's novels now includes *My Beautiful Daughter*, which has appeared, like the others, in a very commodious one-volume form.

NEW NOVELS.

The young lady whose experience of *das irdische glück* Mrs. Forrester has recorded, we cannot say for the edification—we doubt if, judging from our own sensations, we can say for the amusement even—of her readers, is a very weak-minded and tiresome specimen of her class. Miss Vanessa Wentworth, afterwards Mrs. Brandon, and finally Lady Ravenhold, is a most uninteresting personage. She begins life by refusing a rich and wicked old baronet, which is the wisest proceeding on her part that is recorded in the novel before us. But her reason for so doing is not the consideration that he is quite unsuitable for her, both as regards age and character, but rather the strange infatuation which has induced her to fall in love at first sight with a very respectable middle-aged wine merchant, an old school and college friend of her father's. Mr. Brandon is very devoted to his wife, and she appears devoted to him; but she soon finds out that the hero whom her youthful fancy decked out in such brilliant colours is but an honest, simple-minded, kind-hearted, and attentive husband. She sighs for a more romantic specimen of *la grande passion*, and finds it in Lord Ravenhold, a nobleman who, with an hereditary tendency to love-making and a general admiration for the fair sex, conceives a particular admiration for his neighbour's wife, Mrs. Brandon. The heroine thus becomes an object of envious hatred to Lady Mildred Belair, who considers that she has a vested interest in the impressionable young nobleman, and she is destined to be poor Vanessa's evil genius. For the old baronet, who has never forgiven his rejection by the country clergyman's daughter, forms a diabolical plot to revenge himself by forwarding Lord Ravenhold's evident admiration for Vanessa; and the latter gives more encouragement to her passionate admirer than any woman who really loved her husband would be likely to do. She does, indeed, profess to snub him and to repress his too evident admiration for her; but a married woman who even listens to such speeches from an admirer as Lord Ravenhold indulges in is greatly to blame, and though she assumes now and then the stern air of an offended matron, she is not able to separate herself altogether from her aristocratic lover, whose addresses arouse in her a warmer feeling than has ever been kindled by the worthy wine merchant. The latter dies off most considerately, and after a very brief interval his widow consoles herself by accepting the man who had, as most women would think, grossly insulted her by urging his suit during her husband's lifetime. But a Nemesis awaits her; and though she and Lord Ravenhold are for a time deliriously happy—and it is to this part of her career that she looks back with the sentiment, *I Have Lived and Loved**—it is only for a short period that she finds the perfect bliss which the poor wine merchant was unable to bestow upon her. Lady Mildred Belair, seconded by the wicked baronet, sets to work to win Lord Ravenhold from his allegiance, and we must own that Vanessa plays into the hands of her enemies. A fretful and impatient jealousy of her husband, a foolish, and indeed selfish, determination to keep him tied to her apron-strings, a readiness to burst into tears on the slightest provocation, afford but a poor prospect of wedded bliss. Lord Ravenhold is, indeed, after the fashion of man, somewhat selfish, and the readiness with which he falls a prey to Lady Mildred's machinations is not creditable either to his heart or his head. But Vanessa makes the worst of it, and if anything could excuse him it would be the irritating and provoking character of her exacting affection. In the end she dies, her death being hastened by the discovery of a heartless letter written by her husband to Lady Mildred, and Lord Ravenhold is left under the impression that "he has killed the "fairest and most loving wife God ever gave "to mortal man." The sense of this, to which he awakes when too late, is sufficient punishment for him; but it is to be regretted that no punishment overtakes either Lady Mildred or Sir Bertram Orford. We must own that we have not derived much pleasure from the perusal of the novel of which we have given this brief outline. The moral tone of it is very low; and the picture which it gives of modern society is, we venture to think, painted with too dark colours. Nor is the unwholesome tone which pervades it compensated for by any counterbalancing attraction. There are many worse books of which the evil is to some degree masked by the literary ability and vigorous style displayed in them. It is to be regretted that this should be the case; but it is undoubtedly the case; and we often have to own with somewhat of shame that the talent shown by the novelist has induced us, despite ourselves, to take an interest in his, or more often her, work, against which our better feelings revolt. But there is nothing of the kind in Mrs. Forrester's novel, where sentiments, characters, and incidents which arouse a strong feeling of repugnance are described in a slipshod style which places the literary merits of the story on a par with its morality.

It is pleasant to turn from the unwholesome atmosphere into which we have been introduced by Mrs. Forrester to the pure, fresh air which blows through *Mary St. John*.† This is a tale of true love, of self-sacrifice, of loyalty and unselfishness which is a welcome relief from affected cynicism and unhealthy passion. The story is a simple one, but told with much grace and with unaffected pathos. Perhaps those readers whose fount of tears lies somewhat close to their eyes ought to be warned against it as likely to make too large a demand upon their sympathies; but the ordinary reader who does not mind being a little affected with that melancholy of which the charm has been sung by an English poet, will find it well worthy of perusal. We are not ashamed to confess that we have ourselves followed the simple and unaffected narrative with an interest and a pleasure which other more exciting and sensational works have failed to arouse in us. The heroine herself is a noble woman, and it is with a

* *I Have Lived and Loved.* By Mrs. Forrester. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

† *Mary St. John.* By Rosa Nouchette Carey. In Three Vols.—London: R. Bentley and Son, 1882.

sensation of relief that we find her rewarded in the end for the self-sacrifice which is forced upon her. Dollie Maynard, too, is a fascinating young personage, and the way in which she gradually awakens to the merits of her somewhat grave and old-fashioned lover is charmingly depicted. But the most striking and original portrait in the book is that of Janet St. John, the sister-in-law of the heroine, and wife of Maurice St. John, the hard-working East-end clergyman. This is, indeed, a masterpiece; and the handsome, worldly woman, so hard of heart in every respect except her love for her husband and her youngest child, must take rank among the few new creations of the modern novelist. Though her sin was undoubtedly great in the part which she took in urging upon Mary St. John that great act of self-sacrifice—which was, after all, imperfect, as it involved the sacrifice of another person besides herself—yet she suffered severely for that sin. And, moreover, it was no selfish instinct which led to its perpetration. The handsome, proud woman—proud of her husband even more than of herself—who had struggled against the hopeless dreariness of her surroundings in the East-end parish to which her husband had devoted himself, must be pardoned for having failed to rise to that higher level to which her husband had attained. Bitterly, indeed, does she suffer from the results of her successful scheming, and the death of the children, for whose sake, as well as that of their father, she had stooped to ruin her sister-in-law's life, is a terrible Nemesis. We cannot help feeling, especially at the present time, that the writer has gone rather too near to the incidents of that fatal fever at Carlisle, the memory of which has been recently revived among us; but her narrative is so tender and so touching, the details are painted with so loving a hand, that we can hardly find fault with the introduction of them. And great is the contrast between the mother, who had in real life to endure that terrible bereavement, and Janet St. John, to whom, in the pages of the novelist, it comes as a lesson not to be disregarded. As we have said, she is the best-drawn of all the characters; and much as we must sympathise with poor Mary herself, whom she compels to accept the prize which can only be gained by the sacrifice of her heart's warmest affections, we still have some sympathy to spare for the anxious wife and mother, who, for the sake of husband and children, thus humbles herself to wreck her sister-in-law's life. We may, perhaps, feel some doubts as to the validity of the peculiar testamentary disposition of Crome Hall, made by Mrs. Reid, and it would, we think, puzzle an acute lawyer to give effect to it in words; but it serves the purpose of the novelist so admirably that we do not feel inclined to find technical fault with it. The struggle of Mary St. John to make her self-sacrifice complete by not allowing her brother to see how great it had been, is excellently described, but we should have wished that the object of her affections had been somewhat less of a lay figure than Bertie Grey is represented to be. The only touch of life which relieves his portraiture is his taking upon himself the rupture of that engagement with Mary which would have deprived her of the estate. His brother is even less interesting—though he is a very good young man—and, as a rule, Miss Carey is more successful in her female than in her male characters. Perhaps an exception must be made in favour of Maurice St. John himself, and the scenes between him and his wife who, having sacrificed much for him, is yet unable to attain to the higher level which he and his sister Mary have reached, are among the most attractive portions of an attractive book. Some of the minor characters are also well drawn, and in especial Mrs. Maynard, Dollie's mother who, "for her child's sake, "had lived down her great sorrow and a certain "golden haze—closely approximating to sunshine "—stole into her sorely-tried life." Charlotte Morrell, the not over-wise old young lady, who lives with Mrs. Reid, is also a clever sketch; and the background of the first volume, which is supplied by the old Flemish town passing under the name of Lesponts, is drawn for us with much picturesque effect.

*The Price She Paid** gives the history, or an episode in the history, of two very charming girls—Georgia Grosvenor and Phillis French. The scene is laid in America, and for the best part of the book—the best in every sense—at a Pennsylvania farm. Phillis French is a farmer, a sort of Bathsheba Everdene; and Georgia Grosvenor is a town young lady, who is looking out for quiet country lodgings, where she may recruit her strength and make up her mind on a very difficult question. She fixes on Phillis French's farm, and the two girls rapidly form a friendship, albeit neither of them is given to the gushing enthusiasms of young-ladyhood. The disturbing element which has proved fatal to so many girlish friendships is not far off; but in this instance it serves only to cement the affection it seemed to threaten. Georgia finds she has much to learn, and gradually drops her little patronising ways in the presence of the young farmer, Dennis Rourke, whom she begins by despising as an awkward lout and disliking as a dangerous revolutionist. We shall not unravel the mystery which surrounds poor Phillis, but we are quite sure the intelligent reader will not share her lover's suspicions, which so nearly wreck her happiness. The author is somewhat visionary, perhaps, but his visions are honourable and noble, whether they be practicable or no, and his heroines are as pure and womanly as they are unconventional and vivacious. Perhaps Phillis is a little *too* vivacious, and might in real life have been considered a shade pert, but she eschews slang, and is, after all, a refreshing change from the languid and voluptuous beauty who is the fashion among heroines just now. Dennis Rourke is more to our taste than the rival hero, Maurice Peyton, although, as before hinted, his Communistic notions, which go far enough to induce him to repudiate a title to which he is heir, are not altogether likely to recommend him to the soberest part of the community. The tale would be all the better for a little compressing; but it is a good and healthy one nevertheless, and in some parts parts really amusing.

* *The Price She Paid.* By Frank Lee Benedict, In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Professor Trail has, in his *Life of Sterne*, the last published instalment of *English Men of Letters* (Macmillan), supplied what was an obvious want in literary history—a sufficiently full and accurate life of the author of *The Sentimental Journey* and *Tristram Shandy*. He has fulfilled the task with an appreciation of Sterne's merits as a humourist, but without any attempt to conceal the sad blot on his fame, the coarseness of his language and the heartlessness of his sentiment. His criticisms on his works appear to us true and discriminating; and we add the present small volume to the goodly row of previous biographies, in which the stories of the lives of our chief men of letters is told in a manner, on the whole, worthy of our classic writers, and suited to the needs of the mass of busy readers.

Mr. Paterson (of Edinburgh) has, under the title of *Last Words of Thomas Carlyle*, published some very characteristic utterances of the late philosopher of Chelsea on the subject of Trades' Unions and Promoterism. The original MS. of this addition to the *Latter Day Pamphlets* bears the date of July, 1872, and though spasmodic and unfinished in treatment is full of the genuine Carlyle spirit, with the eccentricities of the author carried almost to the verge of exaggeration. Since the time that it was written the pest of promoters' circulars, of which it complains with so much bitterness, has increased fourfold, and the "gangs of miscellaneous ill-employed persons" are at the present day as active as ever among us, spreading, as Mr. Carlyle observes, "like a "Tropical Hemlock Forest."

To the series of *Kindergarten Manuals*, in course of publication by Messrs. W. Swaun Sonnenschein, and Co., has been added a treatise on *Hand Work and Head Work*, translated from the German of Baroness Bülow by Miss Christie. Both author and translator are energetic advocates of Frobel's educational theories, and demand that in these days of educational reform the claims of the Kindergarten system should be more generally recognised than they have hitherto been in England.

From the Oxford University Press we have received a copy of the *Parallel New Testament, Greek and English, according to the Authorised Version of* 1611 *and the Revised Version of* 1881, *with the Marginal Notes of both these Versions* (Frowde), together with the Greek Text, prepared by Archdeacon Palmer, and laid before the Revisers and used by them in the "amended" New Translation just put forth. This volume is very complete, and will be of great value for the purpose of consultation, especially by clergymen in the preparation of their sermons. However much the new version falls short of the old as a book of devotion, and however much it is inferior for all purposes of public worship, it is, at least, useful to consult when the theological student is in doubt as to the literal meaning of Holy Writ. For this purpose this very convenient *Parallel New Testament* will be welcomed.

More than twenty years ago *Papers on Preaching*, by a Wykehamist (Bell and Sons), obtained a popularity equal to its usefulness—a popularity not evinced, indeed, by multiplied editions and subsequent forgetfulness, as is the wont of so many popular books, but by the uses to which the volume has continued to be put from the date of its first publication. Its hints, suggestions, and illustrations have been found valuable in the guidance of young preachers; and we have now received with gratification the "third edition," enlarged to almost twice its original size. Mr. C. J. Davies is a careful reader, and records everything which in the course of his experience and reading can enforce his original remarks, or enlarge the scope of his *Papers*. In its new and expanded form *Papers on Preaching* will be found as useful to the present generation as the earlier editions have been to the past. Practical rather than scientific in its arrangement, its value is not impaired by the goodness of the volumes of other authors.

The travellers for pleasure, artists on the look-out for scenes of natural beauty, but primarily the seekers after health and change of scene, are recommended to try *Davos Platz* (Simpkin and Marshall), to which a guidebook has been written by Mr. J. G. Muddock, containing tables on all desirable topics and directions how to get to the place recommended, how to live when there, and other useful etceteras.

The current volume of the *Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools* is *The Gospel according to St. John* (University Press), edited by Mr. W. A. Plummer with great care and as a result with singular completeness. A long introduction of more than sixty pages leaves hardly anything to be desired; this is followed by a text—that of Stephens, as edited and corrected by Dr. Scrivener and collated with the edition of Tregelles and the insertion of the readings of the Sinaitic MS., and the whole is made complete by some three hundred pages of exhaustive notes, in which all matters topographical, historical, and theological are treated and where necessary discussed. This is indeed a valuable and trustworthy volume, full of the fruits of industry and of reverent even if independent thought.

The volume entitled *The Revised Version of the New Testament, a Critical Commentary*, by the Rev. W. A. Osborne (Kegan Paul), is the calm, thoughtful criticism of a writer who hailed the *Revised Version* on its first appearance as almost all that the revisers themselves claimed it to be, but whose subsequent and careful examination has led him to abate much from this estimate. Whilst refusing to acquiesce in the trenchant attacks made upon the result of the labours of the revisionists, Mr. Osborne points out the many doubtful alterations in the text arising from the prejudice in favour of manuscripts of dubious value, and of the—as it seems to us—silly alterations in the allocation of the words of the revised text, which, without adding to the correctness of the translation, grate upon the ears of the reader. The substance of this volume appeared first in the *Church Quarterly Review*, but the writer has added largely to his review in that periodical. This one volume should be set aside, and may be profitably consulted whenever a real revision of the Authorised and Revised Versions of the New Testament shall take place.

To readers unable to procure, or too busy to examine, the writings of an author which extend to many volumes, selections and extracts present the only means by which any acquaintance with such writings can be arrived at. We confess, however, that we have little respect for selections and elegant extracts. It is with this feeling we have examined a volume of *Selections from the Writings of H. P. Liddon, D.D.* (Rivingtons), made by an anonymous editor. The passages selected are striking, worthy to be stored in the mind; but, after all, they are fragments only of sermons and lectures which deserve to be known in their completeness. If readers are too busy for more, let them ponder over the weighty and eloquent words detached from their context; but, if the fragments are of much value, they will send the student of theology to the writings from which they have been taken. If they do this, the *Selections* will have fulfilled a fitting purpose.

The publication of a fifth edition of the Archdeacon of Dublin's volume on *The Inspiration of Holy Scripture, its Nature and Proof* (Hodges, Figgis, and Co.) is at once a testimony to the continued usefulness and popularity of this treatise, and a sufficient reason why we should not venture on any extended review of Dr. Lee's classical volume, one of the few substantial contributions to theology made during the present generation. It is cheering to note, amid much which is disheartening, that a volume which must exert a beneficial influence on theological thought still continues in demand by students. Beyond a few paragraphs and some notes called forth by the tendency of modern disbelief, the present edition appears to us to differ but little from the preceding one.

We have received three small volumes of a series of *Aids to the Inner Life* (Rivingtons), edited by Mr. W. H. Hutchings, Sub-Warden of the House of Mercy, Clewer. These consist of Grou on *The Hidden Life of the Soul*; Scupoli's *Spiritual Combat*; and the *Introduction to the Devout Life*, by St. Francis de Sales. The name of the editor is a guarantee of the care which has been bestowed on the selections and editions of these *Aids*. The low price at which these volumes are published put them within reach of all readers, and the beauty of the type and binding leave nothing to be desired in these respects.

Prayers for Married Persons, selected by Chas. Wardam (Parker and Co.), has reached a third edition. The book is dedicated by permission to the Bishop of Ely, and will, no doubt, increase in popularity as it becomes more widely known. The prayers are chiefly from the ancient liturgies, and provide for almost every imaginable domestic need.

The series of lectures delivered in St. Giles', Edinburgh, and in the Cathedral, Glasgow, in the winter of 1881-82, on *The Faiths of the World* (Blackwood and Sons), has been published in a volume, important alike for the subject handled and for the preachers or lecturers selected to treat on a theme just now occupying much of the attention of thoughtful men. In ability, of course, the lectures vary; but they are all of interest, and place the reader in possession of the main characteristics of the religions of India and China, of Persia and Egypt, and of the tribes of Central America, the faiths of Polynesia, and of the three "book "religions," as they are sometimes distinguished, of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity. To say that we agree in all the statements of all the lecturers would be untrue. It is enough that no thoughtful reader can rise from the perusal of this volume without having added to his knowledge, and without being stimulated to thought on the important subject of the origin and progression of that diversity of faith which marks the human family. The volume is one of great interest.

Mrs. Macdougall, the wife of Dr. Macdougall, the retired Bishop of Sarawak, in Borneo, has, in her *Sketches of our Life at Sarawak* (S.P.C.K.), given us an interesting account of the natives, their manners and capabilities of Christian civilisation, which, at the moment when our new province of North Borneo is assuming importance, will be read with profit and pleasure. It is a fascinating volume, written originally for children, but containing much which will delight and interest readers of maturer age. Either as a book of adventures in the tropics or as a record of missionary work and progress, these Sketches are very attractive.

The title of a volume which has just reached us, unlike too many titles, describes its contents. *The Dead Hand in the "Free Churches," with Pictures of their Inner Life sketched by eminent Nonconformists* (Walter Smith) shows a universal acquaintance with the inner life and moribund state of sectarian chapels which will inform the best informed among ourselves of what is passing there, and will account for much of the bitterness of the attacks upon the Church. It is a small volume, but one worthy the attention of all who may be called on to reply to Dissenting invectives. The collection of instances of the lamentable condition of Dissent, contributed by leading Dissenters, is very exhaustive, and is arranged without bitterness or exultation on the part of the author or compiler.

The Church and the Believers' Union with God, (Hodder and Stoughton), by Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston in North America, is the title and theme of ten chapters of a book of solemn thoughts expressed with much earnestness of language. With all the views of the writer it is not to be expected that everybody will agree, but the spiritual tone of the whole volume will ensure it more than a respectful attention from all into whose hands it may come with its call to exercise the high privileges implied in the name of Christian.

With the regularity of our periodicals we receive the issues of Messrs. T. and T. Clark's *Foreign Theological Library*. The volumes for the latter half of the present year are the second volume of *Martensen's Christian Ethics*, in which the family, marriage, the relations of the Church to the State, the elements of public worship, and such-like topics, are discussed, not always from the same standpoint as that from which they are viewed by English theologians, and for that reason the more stimulative of thought. The present volume of the series is full of such suggestive thoughts. The second volume of this issue is the first volume of *The Biblical Theology of the New Testament*, by Professor Weiss, in contrast to some shallow but popular production of the English Press. Though the dogmatic statements of this volume are questionable, yet, used with caution, when completed by the publication of another volume, it will form a very valuable book for a clergyman's library.

The Wrong No and the Right No (James Hogg) is a pleasantly written story, not abounding in incident, which is very suitable reading for girls between twelve and fifteen. The idea of the story consists in the opposite evils of a too confident and too vacillating nature, as exemplified in the characters of two girls. If there be not much to praise, there is at least nothing to blame in the way in which this idea is carried out, and the book is very prettily got up.

The Teeth, by Doctor S. H. Lynn (Charles Griffin and Co.), appears to us a really valuable little work, full of real learning conveyed in a popular form and practical suggestions on a subject about which everyone is interested, and nearly everyone is ignorant. We doubt whether any readers will follow all Dr. Lynn's minute instructions, but even a partial modification of existing neglect may, as he shows, be attended with beneficial results. We heartily recommend the treatise.

The Book of Genesis, with Introduction and Notes, by Marcus Dods (T. and T. Clark), has just been issued as one of the *Handbooks for Bible Classes*. It is admirably adapted for that purpose; yet it would be misleading if we left the impression that it was at all elementary or juvenile in its information. The notes are full, and drawn from all available sources, and the earlier part of the volume gives a satisfactory account of recent discoveries in Babylonia and Assyria. It is a very useful volume, and this usefulness is in an inverse ratio to its size.

Messrs. Cassell have commenced a re-issue of their very mirthful publication, *The World of Wit and Humour*, which contains one of the most complete collections ever published of witty sayings and comic stories brought together from a wide range of English, Scotch, Irish, and American humourists. The claims of this collection on all those who can enjoy a hearty laugh have already received a warm acknowledgment, and the new edition now in course of publication will secure for them a yet more extended acceptance. To read continuously through such a book would be a very dreary task; but, as a volume to have at hand and dip into occasionally, it is first-rate; and we may feel sure that, open it where we may, we shall find something to laugh at.

Mr. C. Mackeson, who is licensed lay reader to the parish of St. Saviour's, South Hampstead, and the editor of the valuable "Mackeson's Guide," was well advised when he acceded to Mr. G. Bell's request, that his "Mission Room Addresses" might be published (George Bell and Sons). The book contains sixteen, taken down in shorthand by a member of the choir, out of about four hundred, delivered extempore, which he has given since the opening of the mission-room by the Bishop of London, in November, 1878. That Mr. Mackeson's labours and his straightforward, simple, manly, and truly practical addresses, of which the book on every page bears witness, are

esteemed highly by those among whom he works, may be gathered from the fact that he has been able to bring over one hundred communicants to the early celebrations at the parish church, while some permanently join the church services, and others come in from the surrounding masses to fill their places in the mission-room. Out of a book full of beauties and models of what such addresses should be it is most difficult to point out one more than another. But their general influence and effects upon the people, on the peace and comfort which these services and addresses have brought to themselves and their children, and the general raising of the tone of the neighbourhood, and the growth of a feeling of union among them are well set forth in an excellent prefactory address by Earl Nelson, who presided at the third annual social gathering of the congregation, in January, 1882, and in the warm, loving, and appreciative address which they presented to the noble Earl on the occasion.

Correspondence.

PUSEY MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I beg leave to state in your paper what is not, and what is, the main intention of the public meeting of clergy and people of the Archdeaconry of Taunton, which, as by advertisement enclosed, I propose to hold at Taunton, December 6th, at 2 p.m., under the above heading.

First, for what *is not* the main intention.

It is not to commit, directly or indirectly, anyone present to the acceptance of teaching which, rightly or wrongly, he connects with the name of "Pusey," and which he does not himself accept.

Nor again is the intention, principally, to do honour to the memory of a great and very good man. This is, no doubt, part of the intention, but it is not the main part.

Next, what *is* the main intention?

It is, that—having regard to the steady and successful secularising of our schools, universities, and other manner of Church endowment; and with this, to prevailing and increasing indifferentism, with its natural child, infidelity—to invite earnest and patient attention to the proposal of founding in Oxford, where the plague is spreading fast, an institution, the primary purpose of which shall be the keeping unimpaired, and commending to young and old, the Catholic Faith of the Church of England, the most precious inheritance of the English people.

For those who, concurring heartily with us in our estimate of the position, and our endeavour, do not see their way to promote an institution bearing the name of "Pusey," I ask their kindly and charitable consideration and construction of the words and acts of those who do.

And I ask of as many as can be present to be present at the meeting advertised with resolutions for December 6th, at two p.m., Parade Assembly Rooms, Taunton.

GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON,
Archdeacon of Taunton.

East Brent, November 27.

The following are the resolutions to be moved at a meeting of clergy and people of the Archdeaconry of Taunton, to be held at the Parade Assembly Rooms, Taunton, on Wednesday, December 6, 1882, at 2 p.m., the Archdeacon of Taunton in the chair:—

I. That to commend to, build up and strengthen in, the hearts of men the Church of England is the highest and truest service of English people.

II. That, under conditions of noblest gifts of character, intellect, learning, influence; but also under conditions of deep discouragement and distress, this has been the service of the life of Edward Bouverie Pusey.

III. That this meeting accepts thankfully at the hands of the meeting in London, November 16, the form of memorial to be founded in Oxford, as the fittest basis for the work in hand; and looks onward to its development and completion as best corresponding to, representing, and perpetuating the purpose and the power of his life.

N.B.—The meeting will be an open meeting. The proceedings subject to the ruling of the chair.

IRELAND.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—But for the constant denials of the Liberal party, beginning with Mr. Gladstone and extending in every direction, it would be a truism to say that concession to crime does but whet the appetite.

No sooner had the Premier, in his carefully arranged speech at the Guildhall, uttered his usual assurance that the condition of Ireland was much improved than the contradiction came in answer. The attack on Mr. Justice Lawson was that answer—an answer which was repeated in accentuated terms in the murder of the detective; and now again defiance is hurled back, in further answer, in the assassination of Mr. Field. These are attacks direct and awful upon law, order, and government; they are aimed at the very sanctions of authority, and are, alas! founded on the experience of the past. Can Mr. Gladstone fail to learn the lesson that he, like one who has given hush money, is now at the mercy of a relentless master? He must give or the screw will be turned yet once again—he must yield or his past concession shall not avail him. Surely this new peal of "chapel bells"—to use his own phrase—must pierce his ears at last, although the blow may not to him, in his own words, "come nearer home." He has hitherto treated with violence and parleyed with defiance of authority, and he must yield to each fresh demand, for pour-parlers which are, it seems, not negotiations—arrangements which are, it is asserted, not treaties—proposals made, accepted, and acted on, which yet, as we are told, are not contracts—these, like operations of war, which are not war, will not suffice. But there is a way, and one way only, by which the past may be—one dare not, when one thinks of the misery of poor Ireland and Irish men and women say—redeemed; but, at all events, wiped out from memory. Let Mr. Gladstone take fresh counsel, and gird himself anew; let him leave the devious path of deep design, and, basing himself on the confidence of the people, plant firmly his foot on the simple first principles of justice, order, and authority. Let him, firm and frank, stand four-square to face and trample out rebellion, treason, and illegal agitation, and so, with a nation all approving, the miseries caused by kindness—oh, most cruel!—shall cease; and deserts, wasted by the tyrannies of force without law, shall once more blossom as a garden.

R. BRUCE RUSSELL.

6, *Crown-office-row, Inner Temple, Nov.* 27.

A RADICAL RITUALIST.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—With reference to "R. C. O.'s" letter in your paper of the 25th of November, I would suggest to him that abuse is no argument. In the ten and a half lines of his sarcastic letter, I count up no less than nine words of Queen's English that savour strongly of the jargon of the New Cut, in Lambeth. Among others, I note "tricky," "dupes" "inflammatory exhortations," "irresponsible clergymen," "ambitious free-lances," &c. Surely "an enemy hath done this," and not a Churchman. I would strongly advise "R. C. O." to refrain from mixing himself up with the affairs of those who do not recognise his Orders or his suggestions.

I remain, yours faithfully, O. C. R.

ADDRESS OF SYMPATHY WITH THE METROPOLITAN OF SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Up to the time of the Bishop's departure from England on the 24th about 600 signatures had been received to the above. The list of names includes ten Bishops—viz., the Bishops of Bedford, Nottingham, Colchester, Moray and Ross, Brechin, Edinburgh, Argyle and the Isles, Bishops Abraham, Hobhouse, and Mitchinson, the Deans of Lichfield, St. Paul's, Manchester, York, and Worcester; the Sub-Dean of Edinburgh; Archdeacons Lear, Thicknesse, Bathurst, Sir L. Stamer, Palmer, and Sir G. Prevost; Canons King, Carter, Liddon, Bright, Gregory, Medd, Butler, Allen, and others; Mr. Beresford-Hope, the Earls of Glasgow and Limerick, the Marquis of Bath, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. R. Foster, and other influential laymen.

With the consent of the Metropolitan I now invite further signatures, to be sent to me between the present time and the last mail in December, in order that they may be in the Bishop's hands before the Synod meets in January.

Cambridge, Nov. 24. W. R. CHURTON.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13A.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

1. T roope	R
2. R eveug	E
3. O rlo	V
4. O rsin	I
5. P sych	E
6. S no	W

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13B.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

1. C	O
2. O yste	R
3. M o	B
4. E ffend	I
5. T ar	T

Correct solutions have been received from Chestnut, Cousins, Cave Lupum, Cymro (2), Dunstan, Etak, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, Iris, Jib, Knole, Katydid, Ketha, Land-o'-Nod, Libys, Maud, Mrs. Mums, M.A.E.B., Mac, Noremac, Peewit, Persevere, Pegasus, Roma, Spero, Sarina, Wylmcote, and Zenobia.—29 correct, 11 incorrect; total 40.

The Quarterly List will be published next week.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(TWENTY-EIGHTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

Where'er my second is, my first must be,
Year in, year out, this dictum does not change—
This wild excitement, simply then to see
My second reach my first seems somewhat strange.

1.

If, reader, to cross into France you've a mind,
And you'll order a boiled egg, this light you may find.

2.

Just take the "s" off, if you please,
And find a genus of deciduous trees,
And from them manna may be drawn with ease.

3.

Whatever's singular is most like me.

4.

An English ship which once good service did,
Most dear to women, has a poet said.

5.

A red-haired tyrant who, by love subdued,
Stayed, in his fatherland, the stream of blood.

The first meeting of the London School Board was held yesterday (Friday) afternoon at the offices, Victoria-embankment. Dr. Gladstone was elected to preside, pending the election of the chairman. Mr. Edward North Buxton was, on the motion of Mr. Spicer, seconded by Sir Reginald Hanson, re-elected chairman *nem. con.* Mr. Freeman was also re-elected vice-chairman without opposition, his proposer and seconder being Mr. Gover and the Rev. T. Morse. Other resolutions of a routine character were passed, including one requesting the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman to bring up at the next meeting a scheme for the reconstruction of the standing committee. The Board adjourned till next Thursday.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Dr. Smiles has in the press a biography of the veteran engineer and inventor, Mr. James Nasmyth, whose steam hammer has done so much solid work in the world as to justify the adoption by its inventor of the motto *Non arte sed marte*.

Sir F. Leighton has made great progress with his large rondel for the dome of St. Paul's, which is the central element of the vast and complex decorative scheme of which Mr. Poynter undertakes the more comprehensive part.

At the anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society, held on Thursday, at Burlington House, the following gentlemen were elected officers and council for the ensuing year:—President, William Spottiswoode, D.C.L., LL.D.; treasurer, John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D.; secretaries, George G. Stokes, D.C.L., LL.D.; and Professor Michael Foster; foreign secretary, A. W. Williamson, LL.D. The medals for the present year were awarded as follow: The Copley medal to Professor Cayley, F.R.S., of Cambridge, for his researches in pure mathematics; a Royal medal to Professor Flower, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, for his valuable contributions to the morphology and classification of the mammalia and to anthropology; a Royal medal to Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., for his various papers in mathematical and experimental physics; the Rumford medal to Captain Abney, F.R.S., for his photographic researches and his discovery of the method of photographing the less refrangible part of the spectrum, especially the infra-red region; the Davy medal (in duplicate) to D. Mendelejeff and Lothar Meyer for their discovery of the periodic relations of the atomic weights.

A memorial in behalf of Miss Kelly, the celebrated actress, now in her ninety-third year, having been some time back presented to the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone has just awarded her a grant from the Crown of £150. Many eminent names were subscribed to this memorial, and Mr. Charles Kent greatly exerted himself in the matter. Miss Kelly, who is still happily in full possession of her faculties, enjoyed for thirty-six years a wide celebrity in her profession. During that period she was associated on the boards of Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres (as well as on those of the Haymarket and the English Opera House) with Mrs. Siddons, John Kemble, Edmund Kean, Munden, Mrs. Jordan, and other distinguished contemporaries. It is curious to remember that she made her first appearance before the public so far back as the last century—viz., in the December of 1799, when, as a little sprite of nine, she stepped on to the stage of Drury Lane in her uncle Michael Kelly's opera of *Blue Beard*, marching in the children's perspective procession, turban on head and scimitar in hand, among the retainers of the Boy Blue Beard. The representative of this character, throned that night in a miniature howdah on a baby elephant, was, fourteen years afterwards, to take the town by storm as Shylock, and win the recognition of posterity as Edmund Kean. Miss Kelly was the original of "Barbara S——" in the *Essays of Elia*, and to her Charles Lamb inscribed two of the most graceful of his sonnets.

The first ordinary meeting of the Statistical Society for the present session was held in the rooms at Somerset House-terrace on Tuesday evening when the opening address was delivered by Mr. Robert Giffen, the president for the year. Mr. Giffen spoke of the uses to society of the more common figures of statistics. In connection with the most common figures of all, those of population, the utility of the most general notion which we derived from statistics of the distribution of the earth's surface among different races and nations was palpable. They could see at once that a small corner like Europe was closely peopled, whilst the northern nations of that family also possessed a large new field of territory in North America, Australia, and Northern Asia, and the more southern nations a large new field of territory in Central and South America. With respect to the European group, a leading fact in international politics was suggested by the statement of the numbers of the people. The five leading Powers were Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and the United Kingdom, and each was greatly stronger than any of the other Powers. Three out of the five great Powers—France, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom—had each about the same population, which was in round numbers from 35 millions to 38 millions, while Germany had about one-fourth more, and Russia had a much larger number in Europe, namely 80 millions. There might be rivalry between Russia and Germany, but the United Kingdom continued to grow. With respect to Britain as a food-grower, the population of the kingdom depended on her importations of food from foreign countries. This fact was due to the increase of population in far greater ratio than the increase of agricultural production; the prediction of Malthus, that the population of England could not be supported on the soil of England if it increased at anything like the rate in his time having thus been verified, though not exactly as he anticipated; but it was partly due, moreover, to the increase in the consuming power of more expensive kinds of food, requiring larger proportionate areas to produce them. France, with a stationary population, increased its imports of food. The present state of Ireland Mr. Giffen regarded as more cheering.

At the annual meeting of the Bridlington (East Riding) Conservative Association—Colonel Prickett, J.P., president, in the chair—there was a strong feeling against the recent action of the Central Association in testing the opinion of the various district associations in regard to the selection of a successor to Mr. Broadley, M.P. The CHAIRMAN believed there was no prospect of a dissolution at present; and the Rev. T. LLOYD-GREAME, J.P., was of opinion that the selection of candidates was likely to cause dissension and do harm to the cause. It was ultimately resolved "That this meeting considers it undesirable at the present time to return any name to the Central Association."

Mr. Alma Tadema (says the *Athenæum*) has lately made great progress with some pictures besides the "Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra," which we have already described. "Shy" shows a beautiful girl sitting, or half reclining, at the base of a pillar in a Roman building of white and coloured marbles in a vivid golden illumination. She hides her brows with her upraised arm, and looks out of the shadow at us. A smile seems to pervade every feature of her fair and rosy face, which is set in pale gold hair. She holds a scroll in her left hand, as if she had been conning a task. She wears a cream-white and pale citron garment. The cause of her emotion is the stealing forward of her lover, a big, dark, loutish Roman, who is about to place in her lap a huge bouquet of roses of the ruddiest hue. His black tunic and sea-green toga assort with his dark carnations, and contrast with the gay hues of the damsel's robes and her fresh carnations, and the sun-flushed marble of the building. "A Foregone Conclusion" depicts a staircase in a temple of fine white marble, its sculptured frieze, red roofs, tall vases, and rich statuary forming a vista, which lies in glowing light and is dashed with masses of clear shadow. At the extremity of the view are the turquoise-coloured sea and azure sky. At the very edge of the darkest shadow, at the opening of a corridor in the foreground, are two girls, the one clad in a green dress, the other in citron. They halt playfully, and await the coming up of a sedate lover in a yellow tunic and rose-coloured toga, which glows like the sumptuous blossoms he has brought for a gift to one of the damsels, thus indicating the nature of the foregone conclusion which has given a title to the picture. This is one of the most animated and piquant of Mr. Tadema's designs, and the picture charms us by the richness and crafty arrangement of its light and shadow, its fine scheme of colour, and the subtlety with which the sunlight reflected from the marble floor into the foreground shadows projects upwards shadows of its own from the figures, so that we have at once light in shadow and shadow in shadow. "Betwixt Venus and Bacchus" is a large water-colour drawing, showing the cortile before a temple of the wine god, the sunlit façade of which, surmounted by its acroteria of panthers in bronze, is reared on high against the cloudless firmament, which has softness of its own, as if it absorbed the light and, being saturated, reflected nope. A warm-tinted wall divides the court from the immediate precincts of the temple; over the summit lean the crimson blossoms of a Judea tree. A large sundial is mounted on the wall-plate above the heads of a priestess and a priest, who are grouped at the basin of a white marble fountain surmounted by a statue of Venus Anadyomene in the act of dressing her hair. The priestess, clad in appropriate skins and holding a thyrsus, lingers at the side of the basin and contemplates the reflection of her face in the water which it contains. The priest, whose dark vestments contrast with the brilliancy of the rest of the picture, calls the attention of his companion to her duties in the temple. More than one of these pictures is destined for collections in the United States.

Sir William R. Anson, D.C.L., Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, delivered a lecture at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, on Saturday night, on "English Political Parties in the 18th Century." The chair was taken by Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. In the course of a paper, which was listened to by a crowded audience with the deepest attention and an interest evidenced by frequent applause, the lecturer remarked upon some curious variations in the attitude of the two great parties towards the policy of their country, which the changes and chances of human affairs had sometimes brought with them. To those who thought that party principles were immutable, and that the Whig or Tory of the last century had handed down to the Liberal or Conservative of the present day the ideas which he considered to be the very root and groundwork of his political creed, it might seem strange that there was a time when the Tory was the strenuous advocate of non-intervention, and the Whig of a spirited foreign policy; when the Tory cried out for retrenchment and the reduction, if not the abolition of, standing armies, and the Whig was for maintaining, not our own army only, but the armies of other Powers, and for spending money freely, and not always judiciously, in inducing other people to fight their own battles. And, further, the history of parties in the last century was the history of the growth of our own highly artificial and complex Constitution. Party government, the government of those opinions which are for the time held by the majority of our countrymen, had been worked out almost accidentally in our country, and had resulted in a system admirably adapted, not merely for the expression, but also for the educating of opinion. A certain coherence of Ministers and of parties we had come to regard as almost a part of the order of nature, and it was, therefore, interesting to look back to a time when Ministers did not stand or fall together, when party discipline was practically unknown—nay, when the very necessity for it was hardly realised. Before the Revolution there were, doubtless, broad lines of division in the opinion of the country and of the House of Commons; and when the majority on one side grew large and angry it might drive a Minister into exile or send him to trial, but the rise and fall of Ministers in direct correspondence with changes in public opinion was unknown. Tracing then the growth of party, he observed that during the reign of William, and still more in the time of Anne, the essentials of party government existed. By the essentials of party government he meant a broad and intelligible difference of opinion, views of home and foreign policy of two distinct sorts, each of which might be held, and was held strongly, by honest and capable men. Having specified some of the chief grounds of divergence of opinion between the Tories and Whigs under William, and the change which occurred in the positions of the two parties when Anne came to the Throne, the lecturer came to the period when the accession of George I. again altered the balance of political power and threw it for nearly fifty years into the hands of the Whigs. The long Ministry of Walpole, seemingly uneventful as it was, did two things—it established the House of Hanover upon the Throne, and it fixed the outlines of our modern Constitution, the government of the country by a coherent Ministry led by a united party. Walpole at last fell before the united attacks of the Tories and malcontent Whigs, and the result showed how dangerous the personal element in politics may become. Hatred of Walpole was the one common feeling in the motley groups of the Opposition. They had no policy. Finally the remnant of Walpole's Ministry, his friends the Pelhams, who had the machinery of corruption at their command, worked it to secure a majority in Parliament, and bought up the patriots on their own terms. The rise of Pitt and the events of his term of office were next touched on. His policy was not a Whig or Tory policy; it was the policy of one man, who

clearly saw the issues of the time, and had the capacity and character which carried a whole people along with him to their solution. For the state of things which followed on the accession of George IV., the only remedy was the growth of genuine party feeling, accompanied by the loyalty and discipline which such feeling brings. A party based on such real principles began to grow up at this time; the modern Whig party, of which Burke was the exponent and Lord Rockingham the patron—the Whig party whose policy and traditions last to the present day. From the American war sprang a new set of issues, new party lines, the beginning of modern politics. The Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, observed that Sir W. Anson was the first Head of a College at either University who had lectured at that institution.

The following is an extract of a letter from Barbadoes:—"The Barbadoes party for the observation of the transit of Venus, consisting of Mr. Talmage, Mr. Bunsen, and a mechanic of the Royal Marine Artillery, reached their destination on Monday, the 30th of October. The first four days of the voyage were unpleasant, owing to the gale, which blew dead ahead with a persistence worthy of a better cause. The Azores were sighted about noon on Sunday, the 22nd of October, and the good ship *Nile* soon got into the trade winds, and made good going at the rate of 315 miles a day. We were much struck by the great care with which the ship was navigated by the captain and his officers. No opportunity was lost of obtaining the sun's altitude, and frequent azimuths were taken to obtain the deviation of the compass. It would be well if this practice were more general, especially on board iron ships. Thanks to the kindly offices of Colonel Hill, the party were landed with their personal effects in the garrison barge, thus escaping the trouble of small boats and the inconvenience of landing in a crowd. His Excellency Governor Robinson has promised all the aid in his power as to the transport of instruments, &c. The huts have been (Nov. 6) erected in the naval hospital field, Hastings—a sight conveniently situated for transport of instruments and lodging of observing party. The military most kindly undertook the transport of cases from docks to observing station. Although frequent heavy rains have been experienced since the 29th of last month, it is expected that in about another ten days the weather will be settled for some considerable time."

Wednesday afternoon, the 6th of December inst., will mark the occurrence of another transit of the planet Venus, and she will not repeat the performance till June of the year 2004. The extreme rarity adds interest to a phenomenon which is more of a suggestive than a grand sight. An ordinary gazer, unprovided with telescopic aid, holding a piece of smoked glass before his eyes, would notice a small black spot on the lower left-hand part of the sun's disc, after two o'clock on the said afternoon. To the astronomer this is, of course, a phenomenon of considerable value for determination of solar parallax, measurement of diameter of Venus, verification of astronomical tables, &c. So rare are these transits of Venus in any particular place that from the year 1032 to the year 1275 none took place that could have been witnessed from England. Mr. S. J. Johnson, F.R.A.S., states that on the occasion of the transit of 1769 the portion of the sun's disc traversed by Venus was eclipsed by the moon about a dozen hours afterwards; so what might have spoilt the observation may have actually assisted it, by helping observers to determine the longitude. On June 3, 1769, the last time Venus appeared on the sun, as viewed from our own land, the rain and clouds cleared away about four o'clock in the afternoon, and about the time of the ingress of the planet our ancestors seem to have been favoured with a serene sky in every locality.

A RUSSIAN RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY TO HERAT.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, at Burlington-house, a paper was read on M. Lessar's second journey in the Turcoman country, from Askabad and Merv to Herat, and upon this Sir Henry Rawlinson made some interesting remarks. Lord Aberdare, the president, said that an account of M. Lessar's first journey in this region having been published by the society in August the paper to be read that evening was an account of his second exploration, undertaken with a view to determining the best line for the construction of a railway between Askabad and Herat. Mr. D. W. Freshfield, secretary of the society, read the paper. M. Lessar's first journey was made in November and December last. He commenced his second exploration at Askabad towards the end of April this year. During the short interval between the two journeys a great change had taken place in the country. After the fall of Geok Tepé, on January 24, 1881, no further resistance of the Akhals could be expected. Those of them who had fled to Merv and Tejend after the capture of their stronghold returned to their homes in September, and this completed the pacification of the country. It became possible to travel between Askabad and Sarakhs without escort. With an escort of 20 Alieli Turcomans on good horses he proceeded on his second journey. Leaving Askabad on April 28, and following the same route as before through the Atak, he reached Sarakhs, 187 miles distant, on May 3. Having described the features of the country he had explored, M. Lessar said that "to construct a highway, and still more, a railway, across the mountains, between the Caspian and Herat *vid* Mash-had, would involve a very great amount of labour. Still worse, in this respect, are the roads from Askabad to Mash-had, as they crossed the Dàmam-i-koh range. The Germab pass, between Geok Tepé and Bujnurd, would present immense difficulties for a railway. There can be no hesitation in giving the preference to the Sarakhs route. The whole length of a railway from Askabad to Herat, *vid* Sarakhs, would be 585 versts (390) miles.) Of this the first 200 miles and the last 90 miles would require no earthwork at all, and on the middle stretch 100 miles long, there would be no more earthwork than on an average railway in Russia in Europe." The President then read, translating from the French, a letter from the distinguished Russian traveller General Venukoff, who expressed a hope that the Russian and English engineers would meet and shake hands in the Hindoo Kush, and deprecated any jealousy or distrust of the advances which his country was making in the cause of civilisation. Sir H. Rawlinson said M. Lessar had now supplied the missing link in the trace of the direct line of communication between Russia and India, dissipating the fallacies which had hitherto obscured the subject. Again and again had allusions been made to the pathless deserts and the inaccessible mountain ranges which nature had built up as a barrier against all approach to India from the north and north-west. In the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* he had read an article from the pen of one of our most accomplished political writers, to the effect that it was one thing to be brought into collision with barbarous tribes, and another to cross a great mountain chain for the purpose of invading the territory of a civilised Power. Now, this great mountain chain turned out to be a mere paltry line of sandstone hills, not 1,000ft. in height, which could be crossed by a carriage road in a couple of hours, and which would crumble before the touch of a Russian railway engineer. If M. Lessar had done nothing more than explode the Paropamisus bugbear, which assumed that the mountains north of Cabul, 20,000ft. in height, were prolonged at the same elevation to the westward, he would have rendered us an important national service. But he had done much more. He had traced, with the eye of an engineering geographer, the line of the Russian advance in the past and in the future. He had shown that there was no reason why a continuous railway should not be built from the Caspian to the western Afghan capital. It was now well known that a line of rails had been laid down from the bay of Michaelovsk, near the old mouth of the Oxus, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, to Bami, at the opening of the Akhal oasis, and that a tramway was being constructed from Bami to Askabad. To connect Michaelovsk with Krasnovodsk, a branch line of some 50 or 60 miles would have to be constructed, making the total length of the line from the Caspian to the Russian headquarters in Akhal about 380 miles. After commenting on M. Lessar's description of the second section of the contemplated railway in that region, he pointed out that, with regard to the third section between Sarahks and Herat, no European traveller had previously passed through this district of Badgheis, along the line of the Hari-Rud. Sir H. Rawlinson, in conclusion, observed that practically it was premature to discuss the questions involved. The mere finding of the money for such a railway would be a difficulty of the first magnitude. He continued:—It is quite possible, as in the case of the Suez Canal, that if India and Europe were connected by a railway, Great Britain would sooner or later obtain a lion's share of the traffic; but the question would then arise whether the advantage had not been purchased at too heavy a political risk. It must be remembered that we should be obliged to hold India in a constant state of preparedness for war. While, finally, expressing his admiration of the skill and daring displayed by M. Lessar, he must say he trusted the project of a Russian railway from Askabad *vid* Sarakhs to Herat might not be realised, or, at any rate, not until we had constructed a railway to the same point, from Sibi *vid* Quetta and Candahar. In the animated discussion which followed, Mr. O'Donovan, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir H. Norman, Sir Richard Temple, and Lord Aberdare took part.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. T. Chamberlain, Rector of St. Thomas's, Oxford, to be Honorary Canon of Christ Church. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. H. A. Collier, to Rectory of Stonesfield, Oxon. Patron, the Duke of Marlborough.

Rev. G. Y. Cowell, Rector of Lee, Portarlington, to Canonry of Kildare Cathedral. Patron, the Archbishop of Dublin.

Rev. T. Crossley, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty at Hampton Court Palace.

Rev. T. W. Davies, Curate, to Rectory of Talachddu, Brecon. Patron, Rev. Charles Griffith.

Rev. W. Eaton, to Vicarage of Frickley-cum-Clayton. Patron, Mr. Oldham, of Frickley Hall.

Rev. E. A. Langston, Senior Curate of Shildon, to Vicarage of Hebburn. Patron, Mrs. Drewett.

Rev. C. E. Leigh, Curate of St. Clement's, Worcester, to Rectory of Langford. Patron, the Hon. Mrs. Byron.

Rev. E. Lloyd, Curate of Llanstephan, to Perpetual Curacy of Bettws, Carmarthenshire. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. C. H. Marriott, to Vicarage of Walton-cum-Felixstowe.

Rev. A. Pridgeon, Junior Curate of the Parish Church, Eastbourne, to Vicarage of Steyning, diocese of Chichester. Patron, Mr. G. T. Congreve.

Rev. J. Puttick, Curate of Ore, to Vicarage of Alfriston. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. T. Robinson, to Incumbency of Arkholme, near Lancaster.

Rev. C. Rodwell, to Vicarage of Sproxton-cum-Saltby, Leicestershire. Patron, the Duke of Rutland.

Rev. J. Taylor, Rector of Freystrop, to Vicarage of Boughrood, Radnor. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. W. F. Wilberforce, Vicar of St. John's, York, to Vicarage of Fulford.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of London:—Revs. C. H. Barlow, to Holy Trinity, Gray's-inn-road; W. L. Barnes, to St. George's-in-the-East; W. G. D. Fletcher, to St. John, Hammersmith; C. R. Morse, to St. Thomas, Regent-street; J. Parson, to Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill; K. T. Pierson, to St. Augustine, South Kensington.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Peterborough:—Revs. C. E. Ellwood, to Blisworth; W. W. D. Firth, to St. George's, Leicester; J. G. Lawrence, to St. Mark's, Peterborough; W. G. Le Jeune, to Croxton Kerrial; P. S. Leonini, to Stockerton and Blaston, St. Giles; S. G. Joel, Oundle, general licence.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of St. David's:—Revs. T. Jones, to Llanilwch; T. Edmunds, to Amblestone; J. M. Jones, to Langharne; D. Owen, to Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Salisbury:—Rev. A. J. Rendle, to Godmanstone and Nether Cerne, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 22, at Truro, suddenly, of rheumatic fever, the Rev. Carey Dickinson, youngest son of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., of Kingweston, Somerset, aged 31.

Nov. 25, at the Rectory, Pitchcott, the Rev. William Noble, M.A., for 35 years Rector of the parish, aged 75.

Nov. 27, at Tormarton, the Rev. Joseph Buckley, Rector of the parish, in his 71st year.

Nov. 23, at 10, Regent's-park-terrace, the Rev. Francis Edward Jackson Valpy, M.A., formerly Rector of Garveston, Norfolk, youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D., the 86th year of his age.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, M.A., of All Souls College, was, on Wednesday, elected Tutor, Fellow, and Divinity Lecturer at Balliol College. At the same time Mr. John William Mackail, B.A., Honorary Scholar and Exhibitioner of Balliol College, and Hertford, Ireland, and Craven Scholar, was elected to a Non-tutorial Fellowship at Balliol.

Minor exhibitions at Balliol College have been awarded to Mr. F. Tillyard, from the City of London School; Mr. R. M. Biles, from Portsmouth Grammar School; and Mr. C. Warrack, of Aberdeen University and Balliol College.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

We regret to record the death, at the age of seventy-five, of the Rev. William Noble, M.A., for thirty-five years rector of the minute parish of Pitchcott, in the diocese of Oxford, archdeaconry of Buckingham, and deanery of Claydon. The deceased clergyman, who graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, was what may be termed an Evangelical High-churchman, being particular on points of Church order and rubrical observance, but adhering to the use of the black preaching gown. His parish consisting of only about forty people All Saints Day was alone observed as the representative of Saints' Days in his little church, which was well restored under his incumbency. In politics the deceased rector was a Conservative of the good old type, for Queen, Lords, and a House of Commons free from Bradlaugh, *Clôture*, and revolution generally.

The Bishop of Colchester, the Suffragan Bishop of the diocese of St. Albans, has taken up his residence at Brentwood, where he is within easy reach of that populous part of the diocese to which his attention will be more especially directed.

We are glad to learn that the Bishop of St. Albans is steadily recovering from the effects of the operation which he recently underwent, and the prospect of his being soon enabled to resume his episcopal duties is viewed with much satisfaction in the diocese.

The Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth is a representative Evangelical, and the fact that his congregation have decided in favour of a surpliced choir and the surplice in the pulpit, on the question being submitted to them, is significant.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the London Diocesan Conference for Paddington:—Mr. C. T. Crews, General Fooks, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., General Lowry, General Moberley, Mr. L. Sampson, Mr. P. V. Smith, Mr. A. Thwaites, Mr. Whelan, and Mr. E. P. Young.

It is said that the Bishop of Oxford's nomination of the Rev. T. Chamberlain, for nearly forty years vicar of St. Thomas, Oxford, one of the earliest churches in the University city to support the High Church movement, has given great satisfaction in the Oxford diocese.

The Rev. A. T. Lloyd, vicar of Buckingham, has been presented with a number of testimonials of respect and affection from all classes of the parishioners of Aylesbury on his leaving to become vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Bishop of Oxford, who was present, bore hearty testimony to Mr. Lloyd's good work at Aylesbury.

The parish church of West Mersea, Essex, has been reopened by the Bishop of Colchester, after having been closed for some time in order that it might be restored.

The parish church of Clare, Suffolk, is to undergo considerable alteration and improvement. It is to be reseated, the floor is to be relaid with Godwin's tiles, the stonework and the fine old porch doors are to be repaired and a new carved pulpit is to be erected.

A tablet has just been placed on the north wall of Hoddesdon Church, Herts, in memory of the late Rev. R. W. Morice, who laboured in the parish for a great many years, and succeeded in gaining the affection of all his parishioners. The tablet is composed of white marble, and in the centre there is a medallion of Mr. Morice.

A new boarding-house has been opened at St. Edward's School, Oxford, the ceremony consisting of a short service of benediction. The preacher was the Rev. R. Eyton, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and there were present, amongst others, Earl Beauchamp, Sir John Conroy, Dr. King, the Provost of Worcester, and the Wardens of Keble and Radley. The house is the first of three designed to occupy the south side of the quadrangle, and will be occupied immediately by the headmaster. It is likely to prove an important addition to the work, which has grown to considerable proportions under the present warden. The honour list for the year, which was read at the prize-giving in the afternoon, included a first-class in the Final Theological School at Oxford, an open musical scholarship at Keble College, the gold medal and diploma at Cirencester, two distinctions in the universities' certificate examination, &c. The proceedings closed with an admirable performance by the school choir of Lahee's cantata, "The Building of the Ship."

The Bishop of Chichester has consecrated the new church of St. Anne, Upperton, Eastbourne, which was opened on licence a few months back. The new church is situate in the centre of Upperton-gardens, a new and fashionable part of the town. It is as yet incomplete, £5,000 having so far been spent upon it, and the erection of the nave alone being completed. It is intended to add a chancel and north and south transepts, and funds are now asked to enable the committee to carry out this portion of the work. The patron is the lord of the manor, Mr. C. Davies Gilbert, who, in addition to giving the site for the church and a parsonage-house, has presented £1,000 as a nucleus for an endowment fund. The first incumbent is the Rev. J. J. Baddeley, who for eight years was vicar of one of the Croydon churches. His Lordship also consecrated the new burial-ground which has been added to the churchyard, and is a gift from the Earl of Sheffield.

The Rev. G. R. Woodward, after having worked for eight years as curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, was, a few months ago, presented to the living of Walsingham, Norfolk. His numerous friends, both rich and poor, among the parishioners and congregation of St. Barnabas, felt anxious that he should not leave them without some proof of their esteem and sorrow at losing him; a subscription was accordingly opened, and a cheque for £114 has now been forwarded to him as a testimonial.

The Rev. T. Stevens, who is leaving the incumbency of St. Luke's, Victoria Docks, after a most successful ministry of eight years, for the vicarage of Saffron Walden, has handed to the Rev. Canon Proctor, hon. sec. of the Bishop of St. Albans Fund, £100 as the nucleus of an additional endowment. The parish contains a population of over 20,000, and the net income is under £200 a year. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of St. Albans.

On Wednesday afternoon the Bishop of Peterborough appointed five lay readers for parishes in Northampton, and delivered a powerful address on their duties and responsibilities. The office of lay reader, his Lordship said, was one of great antiquity and honour, and he regarded its revival in the Church of England as a token for good. In the best and purest days of the Church it was never her wish that ministrations should be confined to the clergy alone. A layman's position had been too much thought of as one to be exclusively ministered to, and too little as one to minister itself. The duties of a lay reader were not only to read the Scriptures, but to explain them to the infirm and the sick, to search out the unbaptised, and in some cases even to preach.

The Dean of Westminster has arranged for a course of special sermons to be preached in the choir on Sunday evenings at seven o'clock, and on Mondays at three o'clock, during Advent. The following are the names of the preachers:—Dec. 3, morning, the Rev. Thomas Peacey, vicar of Hove, Brighton; evening, the Rev. Canon Curteis. 4th, afternoon, the Rev. W. Philpot, vicar of South Benster. 10th, morning, the Rev. Canon Spence, vicar of St. Pancras; evening, the Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong. 11th, afternoon, the Rev. R. T. Davidson, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 17th, morning, the Rev. John Troutbeck, minor Canon; evening, the Rev. Canon King. 18th, afternoon, the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, minor Canon of St. Paul's. 24th, morning, the Rev. Edwin Price, minor Canon; evening, the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury. Christmas Day, morning, the Very Rev. the Dean (no afternoon service). 31st, morning, the Ven. Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex. The Rev. Canon Rowsell will occupy the pulpit on Sunday afternoons. The Dean's lectures on the Book of Job will be continued on Saturdays, December 2nd, 9th, and 16th, at 3.45 p.m.

The following are the preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—3rd, morning, the Dean; evening, the Rev. R. Appleton, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 10th, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Rogers, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; evening, the Rev. J. P. Young, vicar of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. 17th, morning, the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley; evening, the Rev. H. P. Denison, curate of East Brent, Highbridge. 21st (Bishop of London's Ordination), morning (11.0), the Rev. E. Capel-Cure, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. 24th, morning, the Bishop of Tasmania; evening, the Rev. H. L. Paget, curate-in-charge of the Christchurch Mission, East London Dock-road. 31st, morning, the Rev. William Allen Whitworth; evening, the Rev. F. W. Fuller, late vicar of Roath, near Cardiff. The Rev. Canon Liddon, as Canon in Residence for the month, will preach on Sunday afternoons.

A Gothic reredos of elaborate and costly workmanship is about to be erected in the church of St. Clement, Bournemouth, as a memorial to the late Lieutenant Edwin Christy, of the 8th Hussars, who passed safely through the Afghan campaign, and lost his life by an accident at a polo match. The reredos is designed on the model of the well-known altar-pieces at Winchester Cathedral and St. Albans Abbey, and consists of a central panel flanked by tiers of canopied niches, filled with statues and statuettes of saints and angels, which are continued up the east wall on either side of the window. The greater part of the sculpture has been executed by Mr. G. W. Seale, from the designs of Mr. John D. Sedding, at a cost of £2,000. The donor, Mr. J. F. Christy, father of the deceased and founder of St. Clement's, also intends filling the east window with stained glass designed to harmonise with the reredos.

The preachers in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for December, are as follows:—3rd, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. F. Hall, rector of Friern Barnet. 10th, morning, the Rev. Dr. Forrest, vicar of St. Jude's, Kensington; evening, Canon Prothero. 17th, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. H. M. Villiers, vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. 24th, morning, the Rev. Dr. Haig-Brown, head master of Charterhouse; evening, the Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake, assistant chaplain. 25th, morning, the Rev. Henry White. 31st, morning, the Rev. E. B. Ottley, principal of Salisbury College; evening, the Rev. J. Lindsay, rector of St. Clement Danes.

The following declaration in reference to the Deceased Wife's Sister question has been circulated:—

"In reference to the attempts made to alter the law as to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, we, the undersigned, without entering into argument as to the origin of the law which has governed England for 1,500 years, or as to the Scriptural and religious reasons on which it is founded, desire to record our solemn conviction that the proposed change will cause painful disturbance of existing family arrangements, will weaken the safeguards of domestic peace and purity, and will bring the State law of marriage into serious conflict with the religious convictions and usages of large numbers of the people of this country, and thus open the way to future disturbance, of which it is impossible to foresee the result. We therefore venture very respectfully to suggest to the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces to bring the subject, with as little delay as possible, before the clergy and laity of their respective dioceses, in order that they may use all means in their power to prevent an alteration in the law fraught with such disastrous consequences.—Marlborough, Shaftesbury, Beauchamp, Walter Farquhar, A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, R. Payne Smith, H. P. Liddon, Edward Garbett."

On Wednesday afternoon the Dean of Westminster received at the deanery a deputation from the Longfellow Memorial Committee. The deputation was headed by Earl Granville, who said he had to solicit the Dean's consent to allow a bust of the late Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, presented by public subscription, to be placed in the Abbey, to express the honour due by all English readers to one who had, as a graceful and tender poet, so widely delighted, raised, and affected for good the English people. He felt assured that the presence of the bust they proposed to place among the memorials erected to our departed great would be regarded as one placed in the venerable minster with the full approbation of our nation. The convincing proof of how the great American poet was held in estimation among us here was the remarkable printed list of members of the Longfellow Memorial Committee which he held in his hand—one scarcely paralleled for the number, amounting to nearly 500, and eminence of the members composing it — men distinguished in all departments of intellectual activity. He asked the Dean to accede to the wish of the Committee and subscribers, and thus bind together yet more closely in friendly common feelings ourselves

and the citizens of the United States. The Dean, in reply, said: I may at once assure those who have done me the honour of asking for this interview, and through them the great number of Englishmen of every rank and class whom they represent, that I cannot hesitate for a moment as to the answer that I shall give. I have reflected much on the matter, and I shall esteem it an honour to bear my part in adding to the treasures of this venerable Abbey a monument to one who held so marked a position among great writers, and whose pure and tender poetry has made his name as dear and as familiar in English as in Transatlantic homes. It will be gratifying to our own children and children's children in England to record on his monument the fact that such a tribute to an American poet was the spontaneous result of the impression which his genius had made on the English nation. I have reason to know that the project of honouring his memory in the resting-place of our illustrious dead has been warmly supported by not the least illustrious of living Englishmen, as well as by their countrymen of every class. The precise nature and place of the proposed monument must be determined by various considerations. I may be allowed to add that my judgment on the matter was substantially formed three months ago, at a time when I was living in the neighbourhood of the home and grave of the poet Wordsworth, and busied with collecting reminiscences of my dear and lamented predecessor, whose memory is treasured on the other side of the Atlantic as affectionately as here. You know well what his answer would have been to-day. Dr. Bennett assured the Dean that he should be consulted on the framing of the inscription to be placed under the bust. Mr. Francis Bennoch, treasurer to the memorial, in tendering his thanks to the Dean, dwelt on the feeling of pleasure which the placing of the bust in the Abbey would afford to all Americans. Tho deputation then withdrew.

The churchwardens of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, have received the following letter from the Bishop of Rochester:—

1. Your letter inviting me to consecrate the new Mission-church, in St. Stephen's, Lewisham, has been received. I am prepared to consecrate it on Saturday, December 2, or on any more convenient day, on the usual certificate reaching me from the Rural Dean and my secretary that it is complete and suitable for Divine service.

2. One feature, however, in the case claims further remark. This Mission-church is virtually a chapel-of-ease to St. Stephen's; and, nothing said to the contrary, it is reasonable to expect that the ritual observed in the mother church will be introduced here.

3. That ritual is confessedly over the line of our usual and authorised order. While I gladly recognise that this irregularity is concurrent with an admirable parochial activity, and much personal care for souls, such a fact appears to me only to lend additional gravity both to the ceremonial itself and to the system of which it is a part.

4. My own convictions on the general subject are known to you. I need not repeat them. But additional considerations press just now. The extreme tension of feeling among all classes of Churchmen, the tacit but, I think, widely recognised understanding that immunity for the time against further proposals for the prosecution of unauthorised ritual is to be ensured only by a uniform and honourable discouragement of its increase, the hope (not lightly to be disturbed) of help for our troubles presently to come from the Royal Commission now sitting, plainly indicate the need both of prudence and firmness on the part of the Church's rulers, and as urgently require a mutual forbearance, wisdom, and considerateness among Churchmen at large.

5. Out of other possible and more stringent methods open to me I shall adopt the one which, putting myself in Mr. Bristow's place, I think likely to present fewest difficulties to him, and which will also avoid the grievous scandal of a closed and wasted building. He already understands from me that a monition under my own hand and seal will be served on him immediately after the consecration, directing him not to introduce into the new church any "alteration from long-accustomed ritual."

6. The simple but impressive order of service at the mother church of St. Mary will, in my judgment, meet the necessities of the case.

7. On you, my own officers, I rely, should there be occasion for it, for the use of your personal influence among the parishioners generally on behalf of charity, and order, and self-respect.

After alterations at St. Saviour's, St. George's-square, carried out on a large scale in perfect keeping with the sacred character, and vastly improving to the general aspect of the church, a dedication festival was held on Sunday morning, when the Rev. R. E. Sanderson, D.D., canon of Chichester, the provost and head master of Lancing College, preached to a congregation which filled every available space in the building. The galleries have been removed, and the caps, label terminations, and bosses supporting the roof have been artistically and skilfully carved. The latter form an "angelic choir." The vicar has had a wooden floor laid under the seats to prevent contact with the usual cold stone flooring. Two parish rooms have been constructed in the tower—a need long expressed, and of late become an actual necessity in this district. Undeniably the best piece of work in the building is a canopied reredos, with central group of the "Last Supper" and side figures. The floor has been relaid with polished marble and encaustic tiles from a special design. A handsome carved oak altar (whose panels are to be filled in with mosaics) and a fine pulpit further adorn the church. Mr. Romaine-Walker is the designer and architect. At the morning service, which was fully choral, a special anthem was sung, "Lift up your heads," Mr. Egerton (deputy organist at the Chapel Royal, St. James's) presiding at the organ. A most liberal response was made after the service, a request having been made for funds to defray the heavy expenses connected with the late changes. Among the subscribers are:—The Dean of Westminster, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Lord Algernon Percy, M.P., Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, M.P., and Sir John Tilley, K.C.B. On Thursday (St. Andrew's Day) a special sermon was preached at eight in the evening by the Rev. Canon Duckworth.

At the annual commemoration services and meeting of the West London district of the English Church Union, held at All Saints, Notting-hill, the usual celebrations were offered in the various churches of the district in the morning, and a special Evensong was held at All Saints in the evening, when a sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Mason. At the subsequent meeting Mr. George Cowell, President of the District Union, took the chair, and in the course of his opening address referred to the loss which the English Church Union and the Church at large had sustained by the death of Dr. Pusey. Alluding to the case of the Rev. S. F. Green, the Chairman said they were all glad that he had been released from prison, although some were disposed to question the wisdom of his resignation of his living. On the whole, however, it seemed to be the best step he could have taken, and there was no doubt that in doing so he sacrificed his own personal advantage for the peace of the Church. He (the Chairman) would invite them to affirm two resolutions supporting the views which he had enunciated regarding Dr. Pusey and Mr. Green, which was done with acclamation. On the motion of the Rev. W. H. C. Luke, seconded by Admiral Robertson Macdonald, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. John Light, Archdeacon Mason, and other clergy for the services of the day. Mr. James Parker then opened a discussion on the alternative use of King Edward VI.'s first Prayer-Book, and in an interesting historical address pointed out the differences between that and the Prayer-Book in present use, the latter possessing, in his opinion, too many valuable features to warrant its being entirely displaced by the former. He thought Churchmen ought to be satisfied with an official recognition of the first book as the basis and groundwork upon which the later books had been constructed, and suggested that Convocation should sanction a new Prayer-Book with a variety of special services adapted to modern requirements. The discussion having been continued by the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristowe and other gentlemen, the meeting was concluded in the usual manner.

A correspondent writes to us:—

"It would certainly be unjust to the Prelate of Liverpool to attribute to him the possession in any large degree of either Christian modesty, well-bred delicacy, or that spirit of fairness which Englishmen are understood to love; and those who hoped that the elevation of the Rev. J. C. Ryle to the episcopal bench would have the effect of civilising his Protestantism and enlarging his views must, by this time be ready to acknowledge that they indulged a vain expectation. The following is from the *Liverpool Courier*:—

At the second annual conference of the Craven Evangelical Union, in Leeds, a discussion of the subject of the Lord's Supper, and the position it holds in the services of the Church of England, took place. The Bishop of Liverpool said the fact that an ordinance appointed as a lasting token and comfort to the people should be made an occasion of stumbling and contention for so many centuries as it had been was very humbling. The subject of the Lord's Supper was the burning point of the controversy now going on within the pale of the Church. He was pleased to know that in all the great causes in the law courts the decisions had upheld the Protestant and Evangelical men. No better than a secular Court could be found to settle such questions. Were he ever tried for heresy he trusted he should be tried by laymen, for none were more incompetent to deal with such questions than Bishops, theologians, and the like. He strongly denied that there was any sacrificial significance in the Lord's Supper; it was simply a memorial. He particularly cautioned young clergymen never to give way to the modern practice of calling the holy table the "altar," and hoped they would not fall into the too prevalent practice of driving people to the Sacrament whether they were fit or not, for harm and not good resulted. They should guard against extravagant ceremonial. The chancel was no holier than any other part of the church, and he objected to the common practice of separating it from the rest of the church by gates. He was favourable to evening celebrations being continued, for their abolition would debar working people from attending them. The Lord's Supper was not a converting or a justifying ordinance; it was not a means of obtaining forgiveness of sins; but it was calculated to help and strengthen those who were already converted. Therefore it was entirely wrong to teach people that the ceremony would of itself do them good.

Surely it ill becomes a Bishop thus to play the demagogue, and outrage the feelings of Churchmen by flinging about misrepresentations and insinuating slanderous charges to serve a party purpose. It may, however, be admitted that a tribunal composed wholly of Bishops of the Royle type would perhaps be the most 'incompetent' Court imaginable to deal with cases of heresy. But who among Churchmen teach that the Lord's Supper is 'a converting or a justifying ordinance?' Who are the men who 'teach people that the *ceremony* will of itself do them good?' What of the Ninth Commandment? Would the Churchmen of the diocese of Liverpool act at all unreasonably if they presented to their Bishop a vigorous protest against his discreditable conduct, and requested him to resign the See which he so unhappily fills?"

THE COURT.

The Queen held an investiture at Windsor Castle on the 24th ult., when Her Majesty conferred a large number of honours and decorations on those who were engaged in the recent operations in Egypt. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught assisted Her Majesty in investing the several knights with the insignia of their respective orders, and was subquently decorated by the Queen with the Military Cross of the Companions of the Order of the Bath. Her Majesty afterwards received the Indian Contingent.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel at Windsor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Sandringham last Saturday from visiting Lord and Lady Walsingham at Merton. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the guests in the house, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, attended Divine service at the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene on Sunday morning. The Rev. F. Henry, M.A., officiated and preached the sermon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was seized with serious illness on the 23rd ult., which compelled the attendance of his medical man all through the night. It was declared to be a cold of the severest description, attended with very high fever. According to latest reports, his Royal Highness is much better, and his speedy recovery is now looked for.

A cordial welcome was given on Saturday by the inhabitants of Bagshot to the Duke of Connaught, on his return from Egypt. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Duchess, was presented with an address, and in his speech of acknowledgment he referred to the brigade which he had commanded as one of the finest that had ever left this country.

Saturday was the anniversary of the birthdays of two of Her Majesty's grandchildren—viz., Princess Victoria Melita (second daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia), who was born at Malta on November 25, 1876; and Prince Ernest Louis (son of the late Princess Alice and his Royal Highness Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt), who was born on November 25, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A collision occurred near Lundy Island on Sunday between the British steamer *Marion* and the French steamer *Cambronne*. The latter vessel sank, with fourteen of her crew,

Edward Wheathill, mate of a Hull fishing vessel, convicted of causing the death of an apprentice by continuous brutal treatment, was executed on Tuesday in York Castle.

On Monday Mr. Sharp, the proprietor of the Clyth estate, Caithness-shire, attended to receive the half-yearly payments from his tenants. More than two hundred, mostly working farmers, attended, and a deputation presented a request to have their holdings revalued, stating that they were unable to meet their obligations owing to the failure of the fisheries, bad crops, and other causes, but more especially owing to the excessive rents which they had of late years striven to pay, but were now no longer able to do. Mr. Sharp replied at length to the deputation, and stated that he had good grounds for asserting that both the fishing and the crops this season had been better than on an average of years, and that the prices for cattle were good. He expressed his willingness to deal with individual cases, but could not grant the demands now made upon him. The whole of the tenantry thereupon withdrew without paying their rent.

The thirty-fourth Birmingham cattle show, which was opened at Bingley Hall on Monday, is pronounced to be the best both in number and quality yet held. The Elkington Challenge Cup (value 100 guineas), which must be won two years in succession or three times in all, has for the first time been carried off—the winner being Mr. John Price, of Pembridge, with a Hereford ox. It chief rival was a short-horn heifer belonging to the Queen, which won the first prize in its class and a special short-horn prize of fifty guineas. The prize for the heaviest beast in the show went to the Birmingham and District Drainage Board for an an animal fed on their sewage farm which weighs 33cwt. 1qr. 20lb.

On Monday evening a frightful accident happened on the Great North of Scotland Railway between Auchterless and Fyvie, where an old wooden bridge across the Turriff turnpike-road suddenly collapsed as a train was passing over it. The bridge is understood to have been under repair at the time, and it would seem that after the engine had passed over one of the beams by which the structure was supported tilted up, catching the waggons and causing a violent check, which dragged the tender off the rails and snapped the couplings. The carriages were heaped one upon the other, and a dreadful scene ensued. The spot was far away from assistance, but a message was sent by telegraph to Aberdeen, from which a special train was despatched as quickly as possible. Five persons were killed outright and eleven others seriously wounded. On the previous Thursday a bridge over the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, near Bromley Station, fell without doing any damage beyond blocking the line. Steps were immediately taken to remove the *débris*. This was accomplished by a little before seven the next morning, and the workmen then went under a side arch to eat their breakfast. Suddenly this fell in upon them. Seven poor fellows were killed on the spot, and an eighth died soon after he was rescued.

On Monday Clevedon Court, Somerset, the seat of Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, was entirely destroyed by a fire, which is believed to have originated at a beam in one of the chimneys. The Court was one of the few ancient manor houses that continued to be used as such. Dating from the time of Edward III., it was restored in the Tudor period, and, though it had since been altered, many of the old rooms and offices were perfect. Happily the south front, with its traceried windows, quaint gables, and variously ornamented window shafts, has been saved, and so also have the porches and grand hall. The occupants of the Court had been a little alarmed for two days past by the smell of smouldering wood in some of the rooms, but all efforts to discover the cause of it had failed. Early on Monday the library fire was lit, and about eight o'clock a servant went to a spare room over the library, and found it full of smoke. Hastening into an adjoining room, she discovered that it was in flames. She gave the alarm to Sir Arthur and Lady Elton, the only members of the family in residence, and a message was hastily sent to the Waterworks Company to send their hose. Meanwhile the servants and workmen, with the bailiff and others, used the fire buckets; but a strong wind from the west fanned the flames, and the fire began to spread rapidly. The pictures and valuables were brought out on the lawn. A good many of the books were saved, together with some valuable title-deeds and ancient manuscripts. The Bristol Fire Brigade arrived at ten, and succeeded in preventing the fire extending to the great hall; but they had, unfortunately, to tear down all the oak wainscoting. The library, drawing-room, dining-room, with all bedrooms and adjoining apartments on the modern side of the Court, were destroyed. The fire continued till the modern portion of the Court was gutted, and was not entirely extinguished till between one and two. The damage is estimated at about £20,000. The building was insured.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

A railway bridge over a road near Turriff, on the Great North of Scotland Line, gave way on Monday while a mixed train of passenger and goods carriages was passing over it. All the carriages but one were precipitated about eighteen feet, and five persons were killed and about a dozen others seriously injured.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor and violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 29, at Landore, Bengal, the wife of Lieut.-Col. PENNOCK CAMPBELL, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, Commandant Landore Hill Depot, of a daughter.

Nov. 2, at Teheran, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. MURDOCH SMITH, R.E., of a daughter.

Nov. 13, at Limasol, Cyprus, the wife of Captain C. A. HADFIELD, D.A.C.G., Commissariat and Transport Staff, of a daughter.

Nov. 21, at Romsey, Hants, the wife of the Rev. ALBERT LOW, of a son.

Nov. 22, at Storrington, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. FREDERICK VERNON, of a son.

Nov. 22, at Leverstock Green Vicarage, Hemel Hempstead, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE FINCH, of a daughter.

Nov. 22, at 10, Warwick-square, S.W., the Hon. Lady CRAUFURD, of a son, stillborn.

Nov. 23, at Thurgarton Priory, Notts, the wife of J. B. BARROW, Esq., M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

Nov. 24, at Dunlugas House, Banffshire, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. FOSTER FORBES, of a son.

Nov. 23, at Haughton Hall, Shropshire, the Lady WILHELMINA BROOKE, of a son.

Nov. 29, at 22, Sydenham-park, Sydenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel KING, Retired R.A., of a son.

Nov. 29, at 1, Chester-road, East Ham, the wife of the Rev. W. G. TROUSDALE, St. Stephen's, Upton-park, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, ALFRED HORATIO HARRISON, Associate King's College, son of Charles Weightman Harrison, Esq., late of Larkfield Lodge, Richmond, to MARY, daughter of the late JOHN HOGARTH HEDLEY, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead.

Nov. 7, at the Cathedral, St. John's, Antigua, W.I., THOMAS BAYNES, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, to ELLEN CATHERINE, younger daughter of the Hon. T. D. FOOTE, President of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands.

Nov. 14, at St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Somerset, FREDERICK WILLIAM HEAD, son of Sir Francis S. Head, Bart., to JESSIE, daughter of the late J. D. MCLEAN, Esq., and of Mrs. Platt, of Stoberry, Wells.

Nov. 18, at St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, by the Rev. Milborne West, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Allen Edwards, jun., M.A., Vicar of All Saints, and the Rev. J. B. Chandler, M.A., Vicar of Witley, Surrey, RUDOLPH CHARLES, second son of RUDOLPH LOEHLEIN, of Castle Hill, Windsor, to FANNY BLANCHE CROMIE, youngest daughter of FITZMAURICE WEST, of 37, The Lawn, South Lambeth, and great granddaughter of the late Baronet Sir Michael and Lady Gertrude Cromie.

Nov. 21, at St. Jude's, Southsea, JOHN BRUNT, Surgeon R.N., H.M.S. *Agincourt*, only son of J. Brunt, Esq., Clevelands, Exeter, to LYDIA KATHERINE COLE (ELLA), only daughter of the late CHARLES HENRY STEPHENS, and granddaughter of the late Captain J. Agnew Stephens, R.N.

Nov. 23, at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the Rev. H. D. JONES, Rector of Upper St. Leonard's, to ELISABETH LUCY, third daughter of the late Rev. JAMES KIRKPATRICK, formerly of Hollydale, Kesten, Kent.

Nov. 23, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Major CHARLES WYNDHAM, 1st Battn. Royal Irish Rifles, to LAURA SOPHIA, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. ALFRED WODEHOUSE.

Nov. 25, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, HUGH CORBAM, only surviving son of the late PHILIP BURROWES, M.R.C.S., to ALICE MAUDE MARY, eldest daughter of PETER HANDYSIDE, Esq., late of Edinburgh.

Nov. 26, at the parish church, Stepney, Dr. FREDERICK A. A. SMITH, son of Dr. Smith, Portland House, Cheltenham, to ANNA MARIA MUNDELL, only daughter of ALEXANDER MUNDELL CHAMPNEYS, M.R.C.S., Hanbury street, London.

Nov. 27, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, ALFRED OWEN LYON, Esq., Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, son of the late Edward Lyon, Esq., J.P., of Johnson Hall, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, to ADELAIDE VERNON KNAHE, only surviving child of Commander J. S. EATON, Royal Navy (H.M.S. *Hector*), and Mrs. Eaton, 63, Belgrave-road, London, S.W., and 25, Marine-square, Brighton.

Nov. 28, at St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, the Rev. WILLIAM STEADMAN, Vicar of Thornborough, to FRANCES SOPHIA ANNE, elder daughter of the late Rev. JAMES NIVEN, Rector of Adstock, Bucks.

Nov. 28, at St. Mary's, Bedford, the Rev. FRANCIS BREARLEY SANDBERG, B.A., Chaplain on H.M.'s Bengal Establishment, son of the late Rev. P. L. Sandberg, M.A., Rector of Northrepe, Norfolk, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the Rev. Canon BREREton, B.C.L., Rector of St. Mary's, Bedford, and Rural Dean.

DEATHS.

Oct. 31, at Colombo, CHRISTOPHER CHARLES MORGAN, third son of the late Rev. W. C. RAWLINSON, Rector of Chedburg, Suffolk, in his 22nd year.

Nov. 17, at 8, Sherlock-street, Liverpool, the Rev. HENRY SALKELD BRAMAH, late Vicar of St. James-the-Less, in the City and Diocese of Liverpool.

Nov. 19, of consumption, during his voyage home from the United States, F. J. LUDGATER, late Lieutenant Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 38.

Nov. 21, at 29, Queen's-road, Wimbledon, suddenly, of heart disease, CHARLES JOHN UNWIN, of the Bank of England (Law Courts Branch), only son of the late John Raggett Unwin, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Brixton.

Nov. 22, at her residence in Boulogne, ELEANOR BROWNE ROUPELL, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Boone Roupell, Esq., formerly one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, in the 80th year of her age.

Nov. 23, at Plas Machynlleth, North Wales, Lady EDWARDS, mother of the Marchioness of Londonderry, after a lengthened illness, aged 81.

Nov. 23, at Surbiton, Sir WM. HENRY WALTON, formerly Queen's Remembrancer and Senior Master of the Court of Exchequer, aged 83.

Nov. 23, at Lewes, SUSAN, wife of the Rev. C. J. DANIEL, formerly Vicar of Hope, Derbyshire.

Nov. 23, at Surbiton, Sir WILLIAM HENRY WALTON, formerly Queen's Remembrancer and Senior Master of the Court of Exchequer, aged 83.

Nov. 23, at 14, Albany-street, Edinburgh, CASSANDRA SCOTT ELLIOT, widow of JOHN RUTHERFURD, Writer to the Signet.

Nov. 23, at his residence, 15, Clanricarde-gardens, W., WILLIAM BRAND, aged 75 years.

Nov. 23, at Escowbeck, Lancaster, JOHN GREG, J.P., D.L., aged 81 years.

Nov. 23, at 28, Grosvenor-place, the Lady LAURA MEYRICK.

Nov. 24, at Brynderwen, Llanrwst, FREDERIC ASHLEY, youngest son of the late Mr. JOHN R. GRIFFITH, Solicitor, in his 16th year.

Nov. 23, at Holy Trinity Vicarage, Skirbeck, Boston, AGNES, the wife of the Rev. HENRY BERTRAM STREATFEILD, M.A., aged 31 years.

Nov 24, at Appley Towers, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM HUTT, K.C.B.

Nov. 25, at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, DOROTHEA MARY, infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of ABERDEEN, aged eight months.

Nov. 25, in London, the Hon. THOMAS ATHERTON POWYS, in his 22nd year.

Nov. 26, at Sunnieside, Highbury-hill, the residence of her brother-in-law, FRANCES EASTLEY, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-General WEARING, R.M.L.I., aged 69 years.

Nov. 26, at 23B, Albemarle-street, the Dowager Lady GREY EGERTON.

Nov. 26, at Headbourne Worthy Rectory, CHARLOTTE MATILDA, wife of the Rev. H. SLESSOR.

Nov. 26, suddenly, at Oxford, of heart disease, Colonel FREDERICK HUGH CHANCELLOR, R.A., of 70, Prince's-square, London, W., second son of the late Alexander Chancellor, Esq., of Shieldhill, Lanarkshire, N.B., in the 59th year of his age.

Nov. 28, at 22, Queen-street, Mayfair, the Lady AUGUSTA SCADOGAN, aged 71.

LATEST NEWS.

Constantinople, Dec 1.

Ahmed Vefyk Pasha has been appointed Prime Minister, and Aarifi Pasha President of the Council of State. Hussein Hasni Pasha has been appointed Minister of War in place of Osman Pasha. Munir Bey, Financial Comptroller for the province of Broussa, has been nominated Minister of Finance.

The fall of Ghazi Osman Pasha, announced this morning, has created an excellent impression, as his influence at the Palace has been most injurious. His Plevna reputation, it is now generally recognised, was won by pure accident. His management of the War Department has caused much disaffection in the army. In the Cabinet his influence has always been obstructive to progress, and he is the resolute opponent of British policy.

The son of the Kurdish Sheikh Obeidullah has made his submission to the Sultan.

Berlin, Dec. 1.

The Foreign Office here has intimated to the French Government that Germany has no interest in Madagascar and has no concern with the difficulty which has arisen there. This communication has been made in consequence of the representations of the Malagasy Envoys to the German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, who sought to interest Germany in the question.

Prince Bismarck, who has been absent from the German capital for upwards of five months, will leave Varzin next week to take up his residence in Berlin for the winter. The Chancellor was not expected to return till Christmas. This change is attributed to the Prince's desire to take part in the Budget debates in the Imperial Parliament, especially to defend the innovation of introducing two Budgets together.

Paris, Dec. 1.

The *République Française*, in an article today upon Lord Granville's reply to the Madagascar deputation, states that France has acquired by treaty with the local chiefs the country situated between Cape St. Vincent and Pasandava Bay, together with Nossi Be, the Ankars territory, and Nossi Mitsiou. In regard to the understanding mentioned by Lord Granville as dating from 1853-54, and binding the British and French Governments to take no action with regard to Madagascar without previous consultation, the *République Française* declares that no document of such a tenor exists either in the form of a declaration or in that of a verbal note. All that passed was confined to conversations between the Emperor Napoleon III. and Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley at the conclusion of the Treaty of Prris in 1856.

THE PRIMATE.

Croydon, Friday, Nine o'Clock.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has had a very bad night, and his strength is gradually declining. Dr. Carpenter remained in attendance with some of the members of the family during the whole night. At three o'clock this morning Dr. Carpenter called up the family, as it seemed as if the end was approaching fast, but his Grace again rallied. The quietude of the past few days has given way to restlessness, and on awakening from snatches of fifteen minutes of fitful sleep, the Archbishop for a moment or two sometimes wanders, but speedily recovers his full consciousness of the situation. In his conversation he gives instructions on various matters that he wishes to be carried out when he is gone.

The doctor left Addington Park this morning for a short time, but will return later in the day. Before his departure he issued the following bulletin:—"The Archbishop has had a very disturbed and restless night, and is slowly losing power." There is no doubt in the mind of the medical gentleman in attendance that the end is rapidly approaching, and that it was hardly probable that his Grace would last another twenty-four hours. It is now between three and four months since the illness first commenced, and nothing but wonderful vitality has sustained him. This morning the bulletin was telegraphed to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Empress of Germany, and a large number of other distinguished persons.

Half-past Twelve.

Dr. Carpenter has returned to Addington Park, and is now in attendance upon the Archbishop. The strength of his Grace is gradually diminishing, and the situation is critical in the extreme. All of his family are around him, and he remains perfectly conscious. This morning the Sacrament was administered by the Rev. R. T. Davidson, the son-in-law and domestic chaplain of the Archbishop. His Grace suffers no pain, but it is evident that he is quietly passing away. To-day is the fourth anniversary of the death of Mrs. Tait, who expired on the 1st December, 1878.

Half-past Four.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of the Archbishop this afternoon. Since mid-day he has slept comfortably, and the doctor has now left for a short time, but will return this evening.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have burned his Midlothian speeches in the fire of Alexandria.

Orationes quas stupebat Scotia
Arsere, Alexandria, in ignibus tuis.
Sic fama vulgo nunciat: sunt qui negant—
Quod verba rhetor ederat prius sua.
O dura Proceris ilia! O capax gula!

W. P. A.

The remains of the late Lord Berwick were interred yesterday (Friday) in the family vault in Atcham Church, Shrewsbury, which is close to Altingham Hall, the residence of the Berwick family. There was a large number of persons present to pay the last token of respect to the deceased nobleman. Many of the business houses were closed during part of the day.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Major Charles de Rolveck, youngest son of the late Baron de Robeck, and Miss Elinor Parry-Okeden, fourth daughter of the late William Parry-Okeden, of Turnworth.

Also between Mr. Stephan Grehan, of Clonmeen, co. Cork, and Miss Chichester, daughter of Lieut.-Col. C. R. Chichester, J.P., D.L., of Runnamoat, co. Roscommon.

Also between Capt. F. H. Hall, Royal Artillery, and Miss Mary Letitia Scotland, daughter of the late Mr. R. B. Scotland, and niece of Mr. Giles, Uplands, Guildford.

Also between Capt. Charles Michell, King's Royal Rifles, son of Mr. John Michell, of Forcett Park, Yorkshire, and Miss Orde-Powlett, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Orde-Powlett, of Wensley Rectory, Yorkshire.

Also between the Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry M. Villiers, Bishop of Durham, and Miss Cadogan, eldest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Cadogan.

The marriage of Mr. Edward W. Horne, of Stirkoke, eldest surviving son of the late Major Horne, of Stirkoke, to Miss Cunningham, eldest daughter of George Cunningham, Esq., C.E., of Edinburgh, took place at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on the 21st ult., in the presence of a large and fashionable circle of friends. The bride, accompanied by her father, arrived at three o'clock, and was met in the porch by her seven bridesmaids. The bride wore white satin duchesse with pearl tablier, the bodice and sleeves trimmed to match; tulle veil; wreath of orange blossom, myrtle and white heather fastened on with diamond pin; bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids wore skirts of cream lace with Louis Quatorze coats of cream brocade; hats of lace with crimson aigrettes, and they carried bouquets of crimson and white flowers, which, with gold and onyx brooches, were the gifts of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to Ainslie-place, the residence of the bride's parents, where, after drinking the health of the bride and bridegroom, they witnessed their departure amid a shower of rice and slippers. The bride's mother wore electric-blue ottoman silk and satin, with bonnet to match. Mrs. Horne, of Stirkoke, wore dark green velvet, with bonnet of same, trimmed with white lace and green leaves, and muff to match. Mrs. Henderson, of Stemster, wore violet velvet, with white bonnet and violet feathers. The bride's travelling dress was checked cashmere, trimmed with feather trimming, and hat to match.

The marriage of Miss Mary Milward, only child of Clement Milward, Esq., Q.C., of Alice Holt, Hampshire, and Major Knox, 13th Hussars, was celebrated at Binstead Church, Hants, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. Punctually at 11.30 the invited guests began to arrive, followed immediately by the bride. She was attired in white satin, with broché train, deep flounce of fine old Brussels lace, veil of the same over a wreath of myrtle and white geraniums; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. The bride was followed by her two bridesmaids, who wore ruby plush skirts, bodices and paniers of cream nun's veiling, cream plush bonnets, each wearing a gold horseshoe brooch, set with pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Blagrave, of the 13th Hussars, as best man. After the ceremony the wedding party returned to Alice Holt, where they were entertained at breakfast by Mr. and Mrs. Milward. Major and Mrs. R. Knox took their departure from Bentby Station, which was gaily decorated, for London, *en route* for the West of England. The bride's travelling costume was seal brown satin and cashmere, with bonnet to match.

A numerous and distinguished company assembled at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 25th ult., to witness the marriage of Mr. Henry John Briusley Manners, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P., with Miss Violet Lindsay, only daughter of Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, C.B. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony the pews on either side of the centre aisle were filled with those invited to the wedding, among whom were the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, Baroness Bolsover, Lord and Lady John Manners, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P., the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert and Hon. Lady Loyd Lindsay, the Marchioness of Hertford, General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, Lord and Lady Garvagh, Hon. Fitzroy Stewart, Hon. Eric and Mrs. Barrington, Hon. Mrs. E. Bourke, Mrs. Holford, Mrs. George Petre, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, Viscount and Viscountess Pollington, the Countess of Charleville, Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Lady Blanche Lindsay and Misses Lindsay, Mr. Edward Manners, Mr. Wm. Manners, Lady Manners and Hon. Miss Manners, the Countess of Romney, Mrs. Ronalds, Lady Adeliza Manners and Miss Manners, Sir Richard Temple, Mrs. Millais, &c. Rarely at the latter end of November has such a distinguished congregation assembled in St. George's Church at a fashionable wedding. The bridegroom was in attendance early with his best man, Lord Manners, of the Grenadier Guards. A detachment of the St. George's Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Woodman and Lieutenant Barber, lined the way from where the bride alighted from her carriage to the church door. It was twenty minutes to twelve when the bride arrived with her father, who conducted her to the altar. She was attended by six bridesmaids. The bride's dress, of ivory white satin, was made with a long plain train, edged with a plaiting of the same, bunched up at the top, and finished with a flot of white satin ribbon; the front of the skirt was covered with Brussels lace; the bodice, which was high to the throat, had a lace stomacher, and was cut out in tabs round the basque, having chenille balls between each tab. The satin sleeves were entirely novel, giving the appearance of drapery arranged round the arm, the front being of lace. A wreath of natural orange flowers encircled her throat, and another in her hair was covered by a beautiful Brussels lace veil. Her jewels iucluded a diamond tiara, the gift of Sir Robert and Lady Loyd-Lindsay. The bridesmaids wore extremely pretty costumes. The tunics and bodices were of chaudron vigone, with marabout feather trimmings and Louis XVI. ruffles of Mechlin lace, over skirts of chaudron plush, also trimmed with marabout; plush Spanish hats of the same colour with pompons to match. Each lady wore a goldand enamelled brooch, in the form of an Egyptian scarabæus, and held a bouquet of yellow and red chrysanthemums. The dresses worn by the ladies in the wedding party were in many cases very handsome. Baroness Bolsover wore a dress of black broché velvet gauze, the front of the skirt of white silk being covered with flounces of black lace; mantle of broché velvet, and bonnet ornamented with a white feather. Lady Loyd-Lindsay was attired in ruby plush and material, with a plush cape edged with chenille fringe, and plush bonnet trimmed with cream lace. Lady Garvagh wore bodice and tunic of shaded black and white striped plush, over a black velvet skirt; steel embroidered bonnet with black feather aigrotte and diamond ornaments. Lady Seymour was in black brocaded velvet; Mrs. Holford in black velvet broché trimmed with jet; Hon. Mrs. Edward Bourke in violet velvet, with bonnet to match; Mrs. Millais, black and white striped silk, covered with black lace flounces, and bonnet to match; Mrs. George Batten, grey cashmere with quantities of steel passementerie, and bonnet to correspond; and the Hon. Mrs. George Petre, dark green velvet, with bonnet and feather of the same colour. The service, which was partly choral, was solemnised by the Rev. Canon F. J. Norman, Rector of Bottesford, assisted by the Rev. T. D. Croft, M.A., Vicar of Kimpton, Herts, the bride being given away by her father. After the ceremony the wedding party reassembled at Colonel Lindsay's house in Audley-square, but there was no general breakfast, owing to the serious illness of a friend staying in the house. About three o'clock the newly-married pair took their departure, amidst a shower of rice, for Lockinge House, Sir Robert and the Hon. Lady Loyd-Lindsay's seat in Berkshire, to spend the honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume consisted of a skirt of peacock-blue satin, over which was a velvet coat of the same colour, trimmed with sable. The bride and bridegroom received a great number of wedding presents. The Queen sent the bride an Indian shawl and Her Majesty's photograph framed. The Prince and Princess of Wales's gift was a diamond butterfly brooch, the Princess Beatrice's a diamond and sapphire crescent brooch, and the Duke of Albany's a diamond and pearl ring. Among the jewels received by the bride were—from the Duke of Rutland, diamond heart brooch; the Duke of Portland, diamond brooch; Baroness Bolsover, diamond brooch; the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, diamond butterfly; Lord William Compton, diamond wreath brooch; Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay, diamond and ruby ring; Sir Robert and Hon. Lady Loyd-Lindsay, superb diamond tiara and necklace, &c.

THE QUEEN AT NETLEY HOSPITAL.

A fitting sequel to the various ceremonies that have taken place in connection with the return of the troops from Egypt was the visit on Wednesday of the Queen to Netley Hospital, and the decoration by Her Majesty of those gallant fellows still remaining in that institution who were wounded during the campaign. The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Albany, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor by special train at half-past ten, and travelled on the South-Western line, arriving at Netley Station exactly two hours later. Here crimson cloth had been laid upon the platform, and the waiting-room was prettily decorated with flowers and bunting, an inscription of "Welcome to Netley, our noble Queen," running completely across the entrance. The Queen was received by Colonel Sir Charles Pearson, of Ekowe fame, the Governor of Netley Hospital, and Mr. Greaves, the station-master, and at once conducted to an open carriage that was in waiting, passing to it through the ranks of a detachment of petty officers and seamen of the guard-ship *Hector* which was lying in the roads. Her Majesty entered the carriage in company with her two sons and daughter, and drove direct to the Hospital. At the Hospital every one of the men who had obtained the permission of the medical officers was up and dressed in his uniform of bluish-grey serge. As the procession reached the doorway, the Royal Standard was run up on the flagstaff opposite, and the Queen alighted amidst loud and continued cheering. Here Her Majesty was again received by Sir Charles Pearson, and conducted inside the entrance hall, where the chief officers and several distinguished guests were assembled. The officers of the hospital here, who afterwards attended the Queen round the wards, were, in addition to the Governor, Colonel Farmar (Assistant-Commandant), Surgeon-General Holloway (principal medical officer), Surgeon-General Longmore, and Inspector-General Maclean.

As soon as the ceremony of presentation was concluded, Her Majesty, accompanied by the Royal Princes and Princess Beatrice, was escorted up the stairs direct into the medical division in the northern wing, where Surgeon-Major Cherry, who is in charge of this department, was in readiness to explain the nature of the illnesses of the various patients. In this division there are 206 invalids, every one of whom, with the exception of those in the fever ward, was seen by Her Majesty. As she always has done, the Queen manifested the greatest interest in the condition of her sick soldiers, and the tender words of womanly sympathy addressed by her to the majority of the poor fellows came to them as a reward above price for the sufferings they had endured. Motley groups indeed they were, most of them wearing beards that in some cases only added to their haggard appearance. Such as were able to leave their beds were drawn up in line in the centre of their respective wards, and saluted as the Royal party entered, the unfortunates still lying in their cots doing the same where their physical strength allowed them to raise the arm. When Netley Hospital was built the question of light and ventilation was taken greatly into account. All the wards run direct from spacious corridors, with windows reaching to the ground, and ventilators in all of them. The result of this is that on such a day as Wednesday, with a keen wind blowing, the place is almost too cool, especially for sick men recently brought from a country where they had been exposed to a hot sun. This Her Majesty was not slow to detect, and she expressed her wish both that the building should be better warmed, and that arm chairs should be supplied in the wards for the invalids. In each ward the cots, which are ranged round the walls, with plenty of space between them, number from about ten to sixteen, and are as comfortable as they can possibly be made. In reply to Her Majesty's inquiries, there were none but words of praise from the invalids for the attention bestowed upon them. This is also shown by the fact that there have only been eleven deaths from all causes out of 1,245 cases received into the hospital since the commencement of the Egyptian war. From ward to ward, in all of which the junior officers of the Medical Department were in attendance in full uniform, the Queen went, ever anxious and tenderly thoughtful, asking the names and regiments of the different men. Nor were the other members of the Royal party less thoughtful, the Duke of Connaught taking peculiar and particular interest in the men who had been in his own brigade, to every one of whom he addressed a few words of consolation and encouragement.

After viewing the entire range in which the sick men were, the Queen proceeded upstairs to the next storey, where the surgical division is situate, and where were the whole of those who had been wounded. Sorry as were the sights below, here the horrors of war were brought home more vividly. In the Medical Division there was little beyond what would be seen in any ordinary hospital for sick; but above stairs brawny men with slashed faces and bandaged heads, while many had an empty sleeve or stood assisted by a crutch on the remaining leg, told a tale of the pitiable side of a great victory. In this ward was commenced the decoration. From bed to bed the Queen proceeded, asking questions of each man, and then pinning upon their shirts the medal so hardly and nobly earned. Very affecting was the scene, and in the eyes of men who had never blenched at the bursting of Egyptian shells or the whizz of Remington bullets, there came that peculiar glisten that showed how keenly appreciated was the queenlike and almost motherly tenderness with which the gracious act was done. After decorating those in their cots, Her Majesty next fastened the medal on the breasts of those men who were up and dressed, and, with heart-spoken wishes that they might live long to wear them, passed into the next ward. So from room to room the Royal lady went, taking with her to the bedside of all a gleam of sunshine that, to use the words of one of the sufferers—the cradle in whose bed showed the limb that had been amputated—"made it worth while to lose a leg." In nearly every case the injured are progressing well towards recovery, and make very light of their wounds.

After the Queen had made the tour of the ten surgical wards, in all of them affixing the medal to every individual with her own hand, she came into the corridor, where the convalescents, thirty in number, were drawn up in line. Here, as in the wards, there were several blue jacket sleeves hanging across the chest, while more than one wore a green shade over an eye that had been damaged by a shell splinter. Each man was in turn introduced to the Queen, who fastened on the medal as the gallant fellow saluted his Sovereign. This concluded the decoration of the men; but before Her Majesty again went downstairs she visited Captain Cumberland, of the Black Watch, who was wounded in the knee-joint at the crowning victory, and on whom she conferred the medal and clasp. After the Queen had finished her inspection, which lasted rather over an hour and a half, Her Majesty, accompanied by her suite, again descended to the grand entrance hall, and entered her carriage, the procession going in the same order as before to the house of Sir Charles Pearson, whom the Queen honoured by taking lunch with him. As the Royal party passed from the hospital, the cheering, which had been frequent as the Queen was observed through the windows going from ward to ward, was again renewed. Her Majesty before leaving expressed her entire satisfaction with the arrangements, and gave Surgeon-General Holloway a number of copies of *The Life of the Prince Consort*, for distribution in the hospital. After luncheon the Queen drove from Sir Charles Pearson's house to the station, where the grand-daughter of the station-master, a little fairy-like child of two years of age, carried in her mother's arms, presented Her Majesty with a handsome bouquet, which she smilingly accepted, and then proceeded to the train, which left Netley Station exactly at a quarter to four, and arrived at Windsor at six o'clock. Fortunately throughout the day the weather kept very fine, only one shower taking place while the Royal party were at lunch.

Yesterday morning, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, who have been on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle, left for Esher, where they gave a ball in the evening, in honour of the Princess of Wales's birthday.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales (Princess Alexandra of Denmark) was born on December 1, 1844, and thus attained her thirty-eighth birthday yesterday (Friday). On March 10, 1863, she married the Prince of Wales, Heir-Apparent to the Throne of England, and has issue. The occasion of the marriage was celebrated with much rejoicing all over the United Kingdom. The day was celebrated at Windsor with the customary honours. The bells of St. George's Chapel and parish churches rang merrily at intervals, Royal salutes being fired from the Long Walk and Virginia Waters. In London the bells of some of the West-end churches gave forth merry peals at intervals, while the Royal Standard was hoisted on the top of several of the public buildings. The drum-major doing duty with the detachment of the Foot Guards, which mounted the Queen's guard in the morning, wore his State uniform in honour of the occasion, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played a choice selection of music in the courtyard of St. James's Palace, adjoining Marlborough House, the town residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duke of Sutherland has allowed a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. to all his arable tenants. His Grace has considered the circumstances of each holding.

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